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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.81.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. Humidity „ 70 „

September 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86 Humidity „ 83 „ 73

8047 日十初月八 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918. 大禮拜 · 號四十 · 月九英年八百九千一

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ALLIED SUCCESSES.

AMERICANS AND FRENCH PENETRATE FIVE MILES.

FRANCO-AMERICANS TAKE EIGHT THOUSAND AND BRITISH ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

London, September 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Despite the weather, our operations continued successfully this morning. In the Havrincourt sector, English troops captured Trescault and the old British trench-lines eastwards and northwards thereof. On their right, the New Zealanders progressed eastward of Gouzeaucourt Wood, overcoming obstinate resistance by a Jaeger Division.

At Havrincourt, the 62nd Yorkshires, who carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground with like success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal du Nord northward of Havrincourt. After sharp fighting, we captured the village and also a section of the Hindenburg Line between the village and the canal.

Northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, the Lancashires, after sharp fighting, completed the capture of Moeuvres.

We took a thousand prisoners in these operations.

We further progressed southward of the La Bassee Canal and north-westward of Armentieres.

More Progress.

London, September 13.

A French communique says:—Westwards of St. Quentin, co-operating with the British, we advanced to the Holnon-Savy Road.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is developing under the best conditions.

The American Attack.

Paris, September 12.

A Havas message says:—The American Army launched an attack successfully this morning on the front from St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson.

Aerial Attack.

London, September 13.

The Air Ministry reports:—Despite wind, we bombed the railway at Courcelles, directly hitting the track, and also bombed the village of Verny and the railway to the west thereof with good results.

Americans Capture 8,000 Prisoners.

London, September 13.

An American official message says:—This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector made considerable gains.

Assisted by French units, they broke the enemy's resistance and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles.

We have so far counted 8,000 prisoners.

The operations are still in progress.

The Allied Successes.

London, September 12.

Reuter learns that the Franco-American eastern attack was from Xivray to Feyenhaye. The advance reached a maximum depth of five miles and resulted in the capture of Thiaucourt, Pannes and Monsard. Northwards of Monsard, cavalry is pushing on in the direction of Vigneulles.

Patrols have reached the road north of Bois Communaux and are in the western outskirts of St. Mihiel.

Northwards, the Americans captured Combres and reached the western outskirts of Dommartin.

The British to-day successfully attacked, resulting in the capture of the village of Havrincourt, with the exception of the north-eastern edge. This is an advance of half a mile on a front of three and a half miles.

Escaped German Soldiers Hiding In Woods.

Amsterdam, September 12.

The *Telegraaf* states that during the confusion caused by the retreat, hundreds of German soldiers escaped and are now wandering in Belgium hiding in the woods. Numbers have reached the frontier.

Better Than Expected.

London, September 12.

Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—This morning's attack east of Havrincourt was designed to clear out irritating enemy nests and generally improve the line along the series of spurs in the region of Gouzeaucourt. But something more was accomplished, Havrincourt being captured and also the important ridge village of Trescault on the fringe of our old trench system. About three hundred were taken prisoner.

Although artillerying has increased considerably on this part of the front, unquestionably the Germans are beginning to feel the shortage of ammunition. The weather continues to be very wild.

OVER TWENTY-THREE MILLION MEN.

America's Great Man-Power Contribution.

New York, September 12.

There were unprecedented scenes of patriotism throughout America to-day, when thirteen million Americans were enrolled for war service under the new law, raising the total enrolment between the ages of 18 and 45 years to twenty-three and a half millions.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

Vice-Chancellor Takes Up the Cudgels.

Amsterdam, September 13.

The German Vice Chancellor, Herr von Payer, in a speech at Stuttgart, dwelt on the depression in Germany, which he attributed not to the reverses in the West but to the prospect of a fifth war winter, with fantastic increases in State debts. He admitted that the co-operation of American troops had imposed a heavy burden on Germany and that submarinism had not worked so quickly and surely as was calculated, but claimed that all the belligerents were equally weary of war. The question was which side would collapse soonest. It was undeniable that defeat and losses seemed only to increase the power of resistance of their enemies. He concluded by saying:—"Were we sure that no other State would be in a better position as regards Belgium than we, I believe I can say Belgium could be restored without danger and without restriction."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

"A Camouflaged Enterprise."

Paris, September 12.

A Havas message says:—The whole French Press, commenting on the last peace proposal by Baron Burian, calls it a camouflaged enterprise for weakening Allied power by stopping military progress. Nothing truly liberal is to be found in such an enterprise, which is only a peace manoeuvre, as started everytime when German power is in danger, remembering the political and internal incidents in Germany in July, 1917. Thus a German defeat is most apparent. To such a peace offensive the Entente remains firm, opposing a common programme of intangibility, and is not to be influenced. Germany obeyed the suggestion of Spain claiming compensation for damages inflicted by submarines. For every torpedoed Spanish ship, Spain will claim the possession of equivalent German tonnage. The same political result in the same case was obtained by Holland.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Importance of the Nation's Health.

London, September 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Manchester Hippodrome, quoted the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as quite correctly explaining that the latest German defeat was partially due to German ignorance of the existence of our great reserves. The measure of German despair was that they were actually appealing to Austria. He again quoted the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the effect that the military operations arising from Marshal Foch's supreme command had resulted in a precision and swing which put a new phase on the whole Entente leadership. Marshal Foch was one of those rare men who had a telescope at the back of his eye. Mr. Lloyd George declared that unless the image of victory were stamped on the coin of peace terms, it would depreciate in value as time went on.

Referring to the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire, the Premier said the Empire had rendered a service to humanity, the magnitude of which would appear greater and greater to future generations. It had helped to stop a barbarism that was sweeping through Europe. To allow such an organisation to fall to pieces after the war would be a crime against civilisation. This British Empire would count more next time than it did in the past, because Germany knew now what they had to deal with—(Laughter and Hear, hear). A great deal had been accomplished in the way of achieving practical unity, but still more had to be done in order to make the Empire a greater, concentrated and more solid force than it was at present.

Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with reconstruction questions, said the health of the country in the past revealed startling and even appalling results when the question of military fitness arose. The Ministry of National Service informed him that at least one million more men could have been put into the fighting ranks if the health of the country had been properly supervised. "If we had only had them, this war would have ended triumphantly ere this."

Speaking at a luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George asked:—Is it to be a continent of slaves or free men? Then the cause will win which looks far ahead into the future. It is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice liberty for evermore.

Mr. Lloyd George Indisposed.

London, September 13.

It was announced at Manchester last evening that Mr. Lloyd George was suffering from a chill and high temperature and possibly will be unable to fulfil his Lancashire engagements.

Later.

It was announced at Manchester this morning that Mr. Lloyd George's condition was satisfactory, but all his Lancashire engagements have been cancelled.

GRAVE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Mob Law Still Prevailing.

London, September 12.

Reuter learns that official telegrams portray an increasingly grave situation in Petrograd and Moscow. Serious fires are undoubtedly raging in Petrograd and violence is rife.

The Government is still negotiating with the Bolsheviks as regards the release of officials, but the situation is delicate and anxious, as mob law reigns.

FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

Unanimous Chorus Against Their Return.

London, September 12.

The Hon. Mr. Gorges' "terrible indictment" of the German treatment of the natives of South-West Africa is generally commented upon.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—Whatever the future of the other German Colonies may be, it is impossible that South West Africa can be restored to Germany.

The *Daily Graphic* says:—After such an exposure the return of any Colonies to Germany would make the Allies partners in her unspeakable crimes.

The *Daily Telegraph* observes:—Whatever former German Colonies may be returned after the war, South-West Africa assuredly will not be.

The *Morning Post* says:—After this horrifying Blue Book the Allies cannot under any circumstances willingly assent to the return of the African Colonies.

The *Times* remarks:—Knowing the Germans as we do now, we could not restore any natives to their tender mercies without becoming deliberate accomplices in their crimes.

GENERAL SMUTS.

Made a Freeman of Newcastle.

London, September 13.

General Smuts was presented with the Freedom of Newcastle to-day. In the course of a speech he said they were meeting under the happiest auspices. There would be a hard effort ahead, but we knew the tide had turned. He was glad to know that his own countrymen from South Africa had borne their share in the great work. If there was one country which Germany had an eye on it was South Africa.

Subsequently the Honorary D.C.L. of Durham University was conferred on General Smuts by the Earl of Durham.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

London, Sept. 12.

Speaking at Manchester, Mr. Lloyd George said the news now was really good but there were steep gradients ahead. The tunnel we were passing through might be dark but it would be short. The worst was over. (Loud cheers). There was no finer feat in the history of British industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The Germans did not expect more than two divisions of Americans but hundred of thousands were now in France, and the Germans knew it. (Laughter). They were the advance guard of at least ten millions of the finest material in the world. In order to realise what had happened we must contrast the advance of 1916 with the recent advance over the same ground. The casualties in the last advance were under one-fifth of those of 1916. The main difference between 1916 and 1918 was the unity of command. We had been extremely fortunate in securing for the supreme command Marshal Foch, who was specially fitted for the exceptional conditions of this war where battles were fought on a front of three hundred miles. Nothing but heart failure on the part of the nation could prevent our achieving a real victory. To end all wars we must impose a durable peace upon our enemies. Not only must Prussian military power be beaten, but the German people must know that their rulers have outraged the laws of humanity and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment. (Cheers). This must be the last war. A League of Nations would not in itself secure the world against catastrophe. A League of Nations with Prussian military power triumphant would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese—and the geese would greatly diminish in numbers. (Laughter). He was all for a League of Nations. Indeed the League had begun. The British Empire was a League of Free Nations. (Applause). The Allies also were now a League of Free Nations and if after the war Germany repudiated and condemned the perfidy of her rulers Germany would be welcomed to the great League of Nations. But the only sure foundation of peace was the victory of the Allies. (Loud applause). Peace must be such as to commend itself to the commonsense and conscience of nations generally. It must not be dictated by extremists on either side. We could not allow the Bolsheviks to force upon us a peace so humiliating as to dishonour our national flag and make a repetition of the horrors of this war inevitable. When a satisfactory peace is secured we could proceed with a clear conscience to build up a new world. The first lesson of the war was the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. There must be healthier conditions in our workshops. Bad health for the nation was bad business for all. We must pay more attention to schools and initiate the best conditions for production. There must be bold reconstruction after the war, but the war must first be won. (Hear, hear). There were disturbing social economic symptoms all over Europe which we must provide against in time, then we should enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming. (Cheers).

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon the Premier, referring to the talk of peace by negotiation declared, amid loud cheers, that there could be no compromise between freedom and tyranny. Raising his voice he added "We will fight to the end."

THE KAISER AND GOD.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.

The Kaiser has now taken a hand in the peace offensive. Addressing Krupp's employees at Essen, he declared he had left no stone unturned to shorten the war. The enemy jeeringly and contemptuously rejected the unambiguous peace offer he presented in December 1916 and had similarly treated responsible suggestions since made. Germany had always been ready to offer the hand of peace but the enemy had compelled Germany to fight for existence. After lauding the army and reiterating the claim that the British Navy was defeated at Skagerrak he eulogised the U-boats which, like consuming worms, were gnawing at the enemy's vitals. The Kaiser proceeded to argue that the war was really due to enemy envy of German industry and kultur. That envy was now replaced by hatred owing to enemy miscalculations. Everyone knowing the Anglo-Saxon character knew what it meant to fight with them—how tenacious they were. He accused Britain of criminally attempting to overthrow the "ultra democratic" Russian Government and warned his hearers against rumour mongers. The enemy had tried to weaken the moral of the German people by spreading false rumours. Whoever hearkened thereunto was a traitor to the Fatherland. He then proceeded to quote scriptural passages showing that the Almighty would sustain His own, giving as an example Matthew 7-23(?). However if they were going to build upon God's assistance they must have faith because to doubt was ingratitude to God. Moreover, had they really ground for doubt? Had they not won peace with Russia and Rumania and "finished" Serbia and Montenegro? Was God at the last moment going to abandon them in the west? Only the faint-hearted would think so. But Germans must wield themselves into a solid block of resistance to the enemy. "Now promise me on behalf of entire German labour that you intend to fight and hold out to the last, so help us God. Whoever intends to do so let him answer 'Yes.'"

The assembly answered with a loud "Yes."

The Kaiser replied: "I thank you. Now you must banish doubt. Our watchword now is, with German swords raised, our hearts strong and muscles taut, on to battle against everything that stands against us, so help us God. Amen. Farewell."

U.S. TROOPS IN RUSSIA.

Washington, Sept. 12.

The Chief of Staff announces that American troops have arrived at Archangel.

ALLIES IMPRISONED IN RUSSIA.

Stockholm, Sept. 12.

It is reported that eleven Britishers and eleven Frenchmen are imprisoned in the Peter and Paul fortress at Petrograd, these including Mr. Lockhart, the British representative at Moscow, who was condemned to death but reprieved owing to the neutral Ministers' joint representations.

(Continued on Page [illegible])

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Sir Samuel Evans.

London, Sept. 13.

The death is announced of Sir Samuel Evans.

[The late Sir Samuel Evans, who was 58 years of age, was President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice and since the war has been President of the Prize Court. He was Solicitor General in Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's and Mr. Asquith's Governments.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

The silver market is steady. There is a fair demand for trade account.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

Programme for the Final Matches.

The Tennis League Secretary (Dr. Lindsay Woods) has arranged for the final matches in connection with the First and Second Divisions to be played on the Chinese Recreation Club ground on Saturday, the 21st inst., at the kind invitation and by the courtesy of the Secretary of the C.R.C., on the occasion of their annual At Home. There will, as usual, be matches between the Winners and The Rest in both Divisions.

The winners of the First Division are the Hongkong C.C., who will be represented by the following:—Messrs. Hancock and Cary, Soeters and Jennings, Kent and Morse. The Rest will be represented by Messrs. Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-keung, Abraham and Yvanovich, Rumjahn and Capt. Murray.

The winners of the Second Division, the Royal Engineers, will be represented by Messrs. Raworth and Heath, Charters and Townsend, Bloomfield and Millard; while The Rest will field the following team:—Messrs. J. R. Wood and Makaskill, Bass and Seath, G Lee and Hyndman.

Play will commence at about 4.30 p.m. and Miss Ventris has kindly promised to present the Shield at the close of the matches. The Hon. Secretary of the C.R.C. extends a cordial invitation to all interested.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL ARMY.

Big Drafts Trained.

Four hundred and fifty-four National Army men, 156 from Manhattan and the Bronx, 49 from Brooklyn, and the majority of the others from various cities and towns throughout New York State, who have been undergoing instruction as electricians, radio operators, blacksmiths, carpenters, automobile mechanics, machinists, concrete workers, and truck chauffeurs in the New York University training detachment, have completed their courses and are being transferred to various units throughout the country for permanent assignment before going overseas, it is announced.

Already 600 men have been trained for the National Army at New York University, another hundred has been receiving training for a month, and 500 more men will be received immediately from local draft boards throughout the State, to take the places of the men transferred. It is planned to train 1,800 men this summer at the university. More than 100 schools of engineering, technology and mechanics in various sections of the country are being utilised by the Government for the [illegible]

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Perhaps a Determining Influence.

Bad weather, following on the foolish German optimism regarding the booty in foodstuffs to be instantaneously obtained from the Ukraine, has had its natural effect on German food prospects. "The bread ration," according to one European summary, "is lower than at any time in the previous year, the potato ration has been drastically cut, and further restrictions on the meat supply are promised in August, the stocks of cattle having been dangerously encroached upon during the last few months."

A Neutral's Experience.

"The shortage of innumerable articles," a correspondent writes from Denmark to London, "and the plethora of money among certain classes of the population tend to make prices on all commodities rise still higher, and in many instances it is simply a question of fancy prices. This, in a way, also applies to real estate, partly owing to a pronounced dearth of residential accommodation and partly to certain foreign nouveaux riches having developed a strong liking for Danish estates, a fact which is causing some apprehension and may lead to legislative measures."

Lack of Bread in Austria.

London, August 8.—There is widespread discontent in the large Austrian towns on account of a recent rise of 116 per cent. in the price of bread, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich to-day. The Socialist party in Austria has declared that it is impossible for the working classes to bear this increase, and negotiations have been opened with the Government over the situation. Meetings of protest have been held in the populous working-class districts of Vienna, Prague, and Gratz. Complications are feared, the dispatch adds. Salzburg is declared to have been without bread for the last eight days, while Dalmatia is reported suffering from a "malady of hunger," because of the lack of food.

Teachers Over 45 Exempted.

A circular has been issued to schools by the Ministry of National Service modifying the arrangements with regard to the military service of teachers and educational officials. The protection hitherto afforded them continues in respect of all Grade III. men and of Grade II. men who were 36 or over on Jan. 1, 1918, and it is extended to all men of whatever Grade who were 45 or over on that date. All men liable to military service who are not yet graded (except men who since April 5, 1917, have been certified as totally and permanently unfit for any form of military service) are now liable to be summoned for medical examination and grading. All non-protected men, i.e., all Grade I men who were under 36 on Jan. 1, 1918, will after being graded be called to the colours, except individual men recommended by the Board to the Director-General of National Service for retention.

Service Flats.

The Colonial and American soldier has little use for the British landlady. When he is stationed for any length of time in a place he likes to set up his own bachelor establishment in a flat or maisonnette. A well-known firm of house agents, which makes a speciality of flats, said recently that a large proportion of their applicants came from men who had lived in the Colonies. "Two or three men will take a flat or house together and share the expenses. Service flats are specially in demand." The Colonial has not the Englishman's horror of domestic work. Four young Australian soldiers, who run a little house in a London suburb quite on their own, except for the occasional help of charwoman, cannot understand the astonishment of their feminine acquaintances. "We get our own meals of course," said one of them. "We can all cook, and as for washing up and making beds that doesn't take any time." The women [illegible] any turning out and scrubbing [illegible] we want."

GENERAL NEWS.

Bombs in Shanghai.

Recently a number of bombs have been found in vacant lots in and around Shanghai. They are all of the same type, according to a Shanghai paper; a cigarette-tin, filled with some explosive and scrap iron. A few days ago such a bomb exploded in a field off Rue Ratard, making a big hole in the ground but doing no damage. It is thought that the bomb exploded itself by the heat of the sun.

Call for Physicians.

The continued increase in the number of families coming under the care of the Red Cross Medical Station, operated by the New York County Chapter at 314 East 15th Street, has made a call necessary to physicians to volunteer their services. The station is providing free medical attendance and free medical advice to families of soldiers and sailors. A statement issued by the medical station says that it has been possible to procure a sufficient number of volunteer aids to cover necessary vacations during the summer, but the original staff of physicians, instead of increasing, has lost three members and two more have just signed up to go abroad this month.

The Airman's Nerves.

Fleet-Surgeon St. John Murphy, R.N., in an article quoted by the *British Medical Journal*, observes that the aviator has the manner of a man five or ten years older than his age, and yet is restless, always on the move, seldom settling down to a book, and too often smoking cigarettes. In the air his bravery is beyond question, but the prospect of a dental extraction or stopping is a mightily disturbing matter. The sooner after completing his training a pilot is sent to the front the better; for the skilled aviator just passed is the ideal man for the fighting line, whereas retention at a home station as an instructor impairs his keenness for the duties of a fighting pilot.

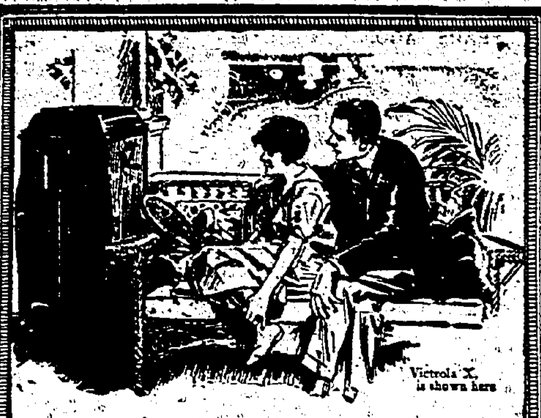
American Theatre Managers.

Theatre managers are naturally strong in their opposition to the doubling of the tax on theatre tickets, says the *New York Evening Post*. They maintain that the increase to 20 per cent. will cause the failure of many productions. But to people familiar with the ways of successful plays, this will not necessarily follow. If a piece "catches on," tickets for it immediately go to a premium, and cannot be purchased except by payment of a bonus of 25, 50, and often 100 per cent. The successful drama or musical comedy commands full houses no matter what the admission prices. In New York, at any rate, a play is a success and makes "big money," or it is a failure and loses "big money," no matter how low the price of admission. The levying of additional taxes will not keep people away from a hit, nor would reduction of these same taxes induce them to crowd to an unpopular performance.

"Noo York."

An American language expert, Mr. E. G. Lawrence, criticises the pronunciation of his fellow-countrymen in his book, "How to Speak" (McClurg, Chicago, 1 dollar net). "It is common," he says, "for men and women of New York to mispronounce the name of their city, because of their failure to articulate. They say Noo York, instead of New York. The banker will say, 'Brown's note is doo on Tooesday.' The child says, 'My mommer.' Sofa is miscalled sofer; dog, dawg; was, wuz; for, fur. The termination sume, as in consume and presume, is spoken as scom. The sound of 'g' is often slighted at the end of such words as ringing, singing, coming, and going. The aspirated 'h' is dreadfully abused, especially when it follows the letter 'w' in cases similar to when, where, and whisper. The terminations ence and ence are often confounded, such words as attendance and independence being great sufferers." Dealing with the production of oratorical effects the author says:—"The speaking voice may be made to imitate the rustling of leaves, the murmur of waters, the howling of winds, the boom of cannon, and the ringing of bells. The voice can mirror the heart by emitting a sigh, a groan, or a sob."

NOTICES.



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With a Victrola on your porch and some happy-hearted, light-footed music playing, it is quite possible to forget all about the heat.

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Prices $44. to $363.

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VICTOR AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 28, Queen's Road, Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Planning Wire Service for Newspapers.

Washington, August 8.—Representatives of press associations and Washington newspaper correspondents were invited by Postmaster General Burleson to-day to meet him next Monday for a discussion of means of providing the most efficient wire facilities for the press possible under Government control of telegraph and telephone systems.

Death of Mr. George E. Pollock.

Mr. George E. Pollock, whose in New York took place recently death at the age of sixty-two years, of the *New York Herald* Company for many years and a close friend of the late James Gordon Bennett for forty years. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass.; was educated in private schools, and graduated from Yale University in 1878. For a short time he was in the silk manufacturing business in New Jersey in his father's plant, and later met Mr. Bennett, and the friendship then established deepened greatly with the passing of years, and when Mr. Bennett took up his residence in Paris some years ago Mr. Pollock became virtually his agent, living in Mr. Bennett's house in New York, 37 West 47th Street, which was willed to him by its owner. He was elected vice-president of the the Herald Company when Col. Jay died in 1915. Mr. Pollock usually passed his summers in Pittsfield, Mass., where he had a residence. He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. He was unmarried.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Labour Day Observed.

New York, September 3.—Every city in the United States saw hosts of labour marching in celebration of the National labour day. The processions were made up of representatives of every branch of labour. The workmen showed by decorated implements, tools and signs, the unity of the tremendous force of America's Labour Army of millions backing up their brothers bearing rifles overseas in freedom's cause. The speeches of the leaders and the sentiments of the men showed that Labour made its annual celebration a day of consecration of its all to the defense of world liberty in the present conflict overseas.

Labour Leader Delivers Stirring Loyalty Talk.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 2.—Typical of the spirit of the Labour Day messages of the leaders of labour to the workers, is the message of Mr. Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who said: "We are proud of the unselfish purpose actuating the entry of the United States in the present world war and to the realisation of the noble ideas proclaimed as the only motive in participating in the appalling conflict, we pledge the lives of our fraternity and our sacred honour to the end that liberty, fraternity and equality should be established throughout the world, politically, economically and industrially."

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to:—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two persons, in a quiet locality, Kowloon. Rental $30, including light. Apply Box 1430, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED MOTOR LAUNCH about 35 feet long; must be in good condition and running order. Reply giving full particulars price and where to be seen to Box No. 1428. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, Des Vœux Road Central. Telephone 1186.

AGENTS in FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

'PHONE NO. 1116.

MEN OF BIG BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

GUARD AGAINST POSSIBLE REVERSES BY CREATING A SINKING FUND THROUGH LIFE ASSURANCE

For Particulars. Apply to:—

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

F. M. WELLER. Manager. Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong.

$5.00 $5.00

WAR BOND DRAWING

TO RAISE $100,000 FOR WAR CHARITIES.

THE money needed must and will be raised. Hongkong St. Andrew's Society is the recognised agency. It is for you to buy War Bond Drawing tickets freely, voluntarily and liberally and to urge others to do likewise. Half the price of every ticket goes to alleviate war distress—it may be your own son or your own brother who will benefit. The other half is to be distributed in prizes. You may benefit.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY'S

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

$5.00 $5.00

NOTICES.

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DAINTY LINGERIE

ALL HAND MADE OF

FINE TARANTULLE and TRIMMED HAND MADE LACES.

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SPARKLING MINERAL

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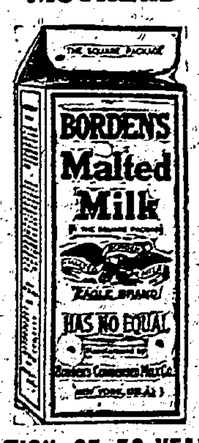
PER "FUSHIMI MARU"

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.

MOTHERS

TAKE NO CHANGES WITH BABY'S FOOD



THIS FOOD TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS' STANDING OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

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DISTRIBUTORS.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the

UNION TRADING CO.,

Queen's Building,

General Agents.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
VIROL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

SILVER WEDDING.

MILROY-MARTIN.—On 14th. September, 1893, at the British Consulate, Swatow, by B. C. G. Scott Esq., H. M. Consul, and afterwards by the Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, Antnony Alexander Heron Milroy, (Douglas Steamship Co's s. s. Thales), to Jessie, only daughter of John Martin, Swatow.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

THE FAR EAST'S QUOTA.

The annual report of the China Association, not long issued, besides dealing with many questions which affect the Far East, such as commerce, shipping etc., makes mention of Far Eastern soldiers who from time to time have left the Orient and are now serving in various theatres of war with conspicuous success. There have been a large number of these men, and in view of the fact that most of the people who have had perforce to remain out of the great battle are well acquainted with those that have gone, news of them is always acceptable. Their interest, therefore, as is emphasised by the report, has been keen, and, in order that men from the Far East should lack nothing, a tremendous amount of work has been done in one way and another which has been greatly appreciated by Far Eastern soldiers. Since the outbreak of war the number of men who have left China and Japan has steadily increased and there is every indication that it will be further increased by the scheme which has been set on foot in China for procuring more and more men—men who, it should be pointed out, are still in China, not from any fault of theirs, but from a variety of reasons over which the majority of them have had no control. The machinery which is now operating is expected to remove many of these obstacles and there is little doubt that the result will be that a considerable number will be added to those who are already at the front and who have upheld all the honourable traditions of the British Army.

After remarking upon the fact that the strength of the contingent has been well maintained, the report states that approximately there are 2,500 men serving in His Majesty's forces who have at various periods since the commencement of the war left the Far East for the purpose of joining the colours. We do not know whether this figure includes the men who have left Hongkong to take part in the Great Adventure, but we should be inclined to the view that it does not, and although Hongkong is apart from China, yet in dealing with the men who have left the Far East, account of those who are serving from Hongkong should be taken. Whether the figure does include Hongkong or not is really of small matter, however, as we presume that when the war is over the part which Far Eastern men have played in the terrible conflict will be placed on record, and all will go under one head. It would be very interesting at the present time to learn how many Far Eastern men have up to now been decorated. One continually hears of men having been rewarded for gallantry, but it would be pleasing to know if a record is being kept, as in the case of those who lay down their lives. The latter is more or less complete, as a record is carefully kept by the various authorities of the place which claims a fallen soldier, but there does not seem to be the same care exercised in respect to decorations which one frequently sees have been bestowed upon men from the Far East. Not a small amount of work has fallen to the lot of the China Association in London, as can be judged from the fact that considerable funds transmitted for the Shanghai Wounded Soldiers Fund, have been administered. As a result of this generosity, the Association has been in a position to give temporary assistance to men of all ranks; not only wounded men, it is pointed out, but cases of misfortune, such as loss of kit, and other difficulties, have been relieved. Other China settlements have not been behind in generously sending Home money to be used for the benefit of Far Eastern soldiers in need, and, as is pointed out, it must be very cheering to the men at the front, and those temporarily on leave who find themselves in difficulties, to see that their friends in the Far East do not forget them.

One very interesting point mentioned in the report is that the Association has in hand the compilation of a War Book which it is intended shall contain a record of the service—if possible—of every man who left the Far East for service with the colours—including promotions, honours, battles, wounds, etc. This book, it is stated, should prove an interesting work of reference, and few people will disagree with the statement. It is gratifying to see that the work has already been taken in hand by a responsible authority, for it happens only too often that a number of bodies promise to undertake a work of this kind but nothing is done, with the result that a valuable record is lost through sheer indifference in carrying a thing through. A great debt is owing to the Association for taking this matter up, and the compilers will have the satisfaction of knowing that the book which they will produce will be of the greatest value and interest to all who have followed the doings of Far Eastern men in the war.

Sir George Reid.

The death of Sir George Reid, the former High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, will be regretted by all good Imperialists. He was one of those fine-spirited, open-hearted, outspoken statesmen which our self-governing Colonies so freely produce. His career in Australian politics was a series of successes, culminating in the carrying through of the Federal system which has done so much in consolidating the Commonwealth. During his Commissionership in London he became an intensely popular man and was a general favourite wherever he went. He did much to foster a closer binding of the ties between the Mother Country and the Dominions. As a Parliamentarian, he had few equals in his own particular role, which was that of the plain-speaking, emphatic retaliator when being questioned. There are many stories told of his crushing way of dealing with hecklers. One of the best of these is the case of the man who had kept up a running fire of questions and, when cornered, stood amid the audience scratching his head in bewilderment. "Don't do that, you fool," roared Sir George, "or you'll get splinters in your fingers!" Needless to say, the questioner quickly subsided.

Not a Party Man.

It is about two and a half years ago that the late Sir George was returned unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square, which was then one of the strongholds of the Unionist Party. At the time he frankly stated that in his wildest dreams he never had the least intention of standing as a candidate for a seat in the Mother Parliament. But when he resigned his High Commissionership and the war was still on, he could not possibly remain idle. His address on the day of his election is worth recalling now. "I am not a member of any political party," he declared; "I have no time when the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle to discuss questions of domestic politics." And that was his attitude all the time. He had the big, Imperial outlook, combined with hard, common sense. He confessed in that same speech that he was formerly a member of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee and belonged to every Peace Society he could lay hands on: "But after what has happend in this war," he said, "there is no place in my mind for trade with Germany; I believe that the only way we can bring her back to the paths of righteousness is by punishing her." Such was the sane and considered view which "The Member for Anzac" took of the Germans. We could well do with more like him. His death is the Empire's great loss.

Traffic Control.

It is extremely gratifying to notice the continued alertness of the Police in instituting prosecutions for infringements of the traffic regulations. We do not recollect a time when truck, chair and rickshs coolies were more sharply kept an eye on than the present. The officer in charge of this business is evidently the right man in the right place, and we only hope that he will go on prosecuting these gentry until they find that it will pay them to observe the full requirements of the law. One man, however, cannot be in forty places at the same time, and we trust, for that reason, that all branches of the Police Force will make it their business to be on the qui vive in this regard. Battery Path is a favourite spot for law-breakers. We have seen a private rickshs, with a Chinese comfortably esconced in it, coming down that incline, to say nothing of an occasional cyclist and two or three chairs abreast on other occasions. The law's demands are fully set out on a board at the bottom of the path, yet the Indian on point duty does not appear to concern himself with these trifles. Traffic as a whole is certainly better controlled now than ever it was, but we would advise an eye being kept on this particular place.

DAY BY DAY.

ACCORDING AS OUR RESOLUTION IS, WILL THE PROGRESS OF OUR ADVANCEMENT BE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 61st birthday of Mr. William H. Taft.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7.11/16d.

Struck Off.

The name of Grose and Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register of Companies.

Road Improvement.

Tenders are being asked for improving the existing road from Shaukiwan to Tytam Gap.

The Health Return.

There were notified yesterday one fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric fever, both sufferers being Chinese.

Stabbing Fatality.

The man who was stabbed in Queen's Road West, as reported in our columns of yesterday, has died at the Government Civil Hospital.

Attempted Suicide.

A Chinese lady living at No. 512, Queen's Road Central, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from self-administered opium poison.

Chartered Bank Dividend.

The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have declared an interim dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax.

Acting D. P. W.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Thomas Luff Perkins to act as Director of Public Works, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. William Chatham, C.M.G., or until further notice.

Jewish Observance.

Monday being the Day of Atonement all the Jewish business houses will be closed. The Day of Atonement, or as it is designated in Hebrew, Yom Kippur, is the great White Fast of the Jews, and is the most solemn day in the whole of the Jewish calendar. Sunday is the eve of this memorable day.

Police Reserve Route March.

Last night the Police Reserve, under their D.S.P. (Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.) had a route march at Kowloon. Among the officers present were the Hon Mr. C. McI. Messer C.S.P., Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.) Mr. T. F. Hough A. S.P. (R.) and Assistant Surgeon Superintendent Lindsay-Woods. The route taken was from the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station straight along Nathan Road, through the streets of Yaumati to the Police Station at Yaumati. Here a presentation was made. The recipient, P.C. (R) 137 Chan Yuk-shu, was called up and Mr. Jenkin said that the Good Service Medal had been awarded him for meritorious conduct. He had been three times commended, the last time for smartly effecting the arrest of a thief who jumped into the harbour. The C.S.P. then pinned the ribbon on to the recipient's tunic. The Force then continued its march and later was dismissed. The Band, as well as the Buglers and Drummers, played during the march.

Snatched Four Dollars.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching $4 from the person of another Chinese. Sergt. Pitt prosecuted and said that at about 10 a.m. yesterday the complainant was walking along Gilman's Bazaar in Queen's Road, when the defendant with another man bumped against him. Complainant felt in his pocket and found his money gone. Complainant came back a few paces, and saw the defendant standing as if being unconcerned in the matter. On complainant searching the defendant's pockets, he found the $4 and the school Certificate. The complainant, in giving evidence, corroborated Sergt. Pitt's statement. Defendant, in making a statement, said that he did not steal the notes. He picked them up and was having a look at the notes when the complainant came up and claimed the notes as his property and said he was going to arrest him. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 21, 1893.)

The Dollar.

September 14.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/5½.

Sarcasm.

September 16.—It has long been conceded that there exists an immeasurable gulf between the ethereal beings who honour and adorn the upper regions of this island with their presence and the humble sinners who simmer through summer on the lower levels. To be sure, both sections are from across the sea, they are of a similar colour and mainly speak the same language; but, beyond that, parallels are baseless and comparisons profitless. And among the Cloud-landers where the not-at-home-to-anyone-but-Mr. Spoopendike 4 o'clock teas are indulged in, together with all the other etceteras peculiar to fashionable "society," there exist other customs which are unknown in less polished circles; for instance, when they go abroad for exercise in their chairs they invariably travel in squads, the formation of which is of the three or four deep order, and which, of course, take the whole of the way. Consequently, should a stranger happen to meet any of these parties whilst strolling around on the somewhat narrow roads that pertain here, he must either run the risk of being impaled on the shaft of a chair or be prepared to face a fall down the hillside. Many complaints have been made against what "common people" term instances of ill breeding on the part of the Peakites, but then, of course, who would pay any attention to them? Visitors to the Peak should always remember that Providence made it specially for the Peakites, and that aliens have no ground whatever for complaint if they be hurled down when blocking the way of the chair-coolies to avoid any misunderstanding or disagreeable consequences.

"Couldn't See It."

September 18.—At the Magistracy to-day, before Capt. Hastings, a boatman named Wong Fat was fined $3 or 14 days for "using his boat in the harbour without a licence." He pleaded that he could not use his boat at the Peak, or in fact anywhere ashore, and so had to stick to the harbour; but His Worship couldn't see it!

Rifle Shooting.

September 18.—Only seven members put in an appearance on Saturday to compete for the short range cup and spoon at 500 and 600 yards. Both the cup and spoon were won by Lieut. Howell with a score of 63 including an allowance of 12 points. Sergt. Major Liddle made a splendid score of 61 points, without any allowance, out of a possible 70, thereby securing the nett aggregate spoon.

The "Victor Emanuel."

September 19.—The old Victor Emanuel is decaying so badly that unless a new depot ship is very speedily provided there will soon be no depot to provide for. Her lower timbers are hopelessly rotten and beyond repair, and every foot of her takes in water like a sponge. Pumping has to be kept up almost incessantly, and the effect of so much bilge-water coming up is that already about thirty of the men are in the Naval Sanitarium or the hospital with fever. The rate of sickness is increasing at an alarming pace, besides which it is impossible to patch up the leaks so as to make the aged hulk anything like sound. She cannot be docked, as she would fall to pieces from sheer old age.

"Some" Night.

September 21.—A few nights ago there was a great bowling match at one of the local clubs, and the betting ran high. So did the whisky, and other aids to excitement. Ultimately one of the losers got so imbued with the idea of wrong done to him that he dragged one of the least skilful players up to the police station, followed by the whole crowd of members, and demanded in hoarse indignation that the inspector on duty should lock up the delinquent on a charge of fraudulently conniving to let him in for drinks round, by bad play. There was a counter-charge of spoiling the game by breathing pestilence across the alleys; and in fact so many cross-charges were made that everybody was plaintiff and defendant in about a dozen cases. Ultimately they were fired out of the charge-room, and two or three of the worst offenders have since absconded to Japan. The rest will follow soon, it is hoped. It is asserted that one of the crowd is sober again already; but we have only his own word for it.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

An Attractive Programme.

The programme provided by the management of the Victoria Theatre on Thursday and last night, and which is again to be presented to-night, is one that should prove a draw to a considerable number of people. Ever since the last stirring serial film shown at the Victoria ended, Hongkong has been asking for others similar in character, and the management of the Theatre have gone all the way to meeting the desires of their patrons in being fortunate enough to secure the "Hidden Hand" a stirring drama which will keep those who see it on the tip-toe of expectation until the next part is shown. Of the superb acting and the thrilling situations which are afforded by this magnificent film, too much could not be written, and we have not the space here to justly describe all the factors which go to make the picture such a success. There is no doubt that it will prove one of the most popular serial films that has ever been shown in Hongong. In addition to the ever interesting British Gazette, a screamingly funny Harold Lloyd comedy film is screened, the whole going to make up a programme which will make an instant appeal to everyone.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Promotions and Appointments.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

The following is published for information:—"At the Chapter-General of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held on the 19th April last, the promotion of E. Ralphs from District Superintendent in Charge to Acting Assistant Commissioner for the Hongkong and China District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, was approved, which approval was subsequently confirmed by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., Grand Prior of the Order".

Mrs. A. D. Hickling, L.R.C.B. and S, Divisional Surgeon, will act also as Commandant of the No. 1 V. A. D. Hongkong, during the absence of Lady May, Commandant.

The following appointments are made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner, Benjamin C. Wong, M.B., B.S. to be Divisional Surgeon, Supernumerary, No. 2 V.A.D. Hongkong; T. P. Woo, M.B., Ch. B., (Edin.) to be Divisional Surgeon, Supernumerary, No. 3 V.A.D. Hongkong.

No. 2 V. A. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture; 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, Sept. 19th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V. A. D.

Monday, Sept. 16th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—6 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, Sept. 19th.—6 p.m. Band practice.

Friday, Sept. 20th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

No. 4 V.A.D.

Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, Sept. 20th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, Sept. 20th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill (at Queen's College).

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

St. Margaret's, Westminster where the House of Commons attended service on August 4—the anniversary of the declaration of war—is the spiritual home of politicians, or rather of politicians who have attained Parliamentary rank. The House of Commons is in the parish and almost on the doorstep. The memorial services of Parliamentarians are held at St. Margaret's and Under Secretaries and Junior Lords are married there in increasing numbers. As a building St. Margaret's has the misfortune to dwell among giants and to be dwarfed. In a village the church would look like a cathedral, and it would overshadow a fairly large country town. Standing where it does, St. Stephen's and Westminster Abbey overpower it, and in any faded impression of London it might be recalled merely as an annexe of the Abbey, and not as a great building on an island site.

• • •

In the political history of England St. Margaret's has a large place. It was a great resort with the devout members of the Cromwellian Long Parliament, who used to attend at six in the morning to hear the seven preachers who officiated in rotation for salaries of £300 apiece. Pepys, who was married at St. Margaret's, used to go sermon-tasting, not always in the most creditable frame of mind, for we read that he "took great pleasure at St. Margaret's] in seeing and gazing at a great many very fine women, and what with that and sleeping passed away the time." The rectory of St. Margaret's often goes with the chaplaincy of the House of Commons, though the one does not carry the other. Cannon Farrar held both together. Archdeacon Wilberforce, on the other hand, held the Parliamentary office with the living of St. John's Westminster, but St. Margaret's and the chaplaincy are now again in the same keeping—that of Cannon Carnegie.

• • •

The announcement of the launching from a southern shipyard of a vessel that has been built without rivets reaches ears that may be said without exaggeration to have been strained to catch the news. There has been for a long while a vague feeling, or apprehension, that it was time for the discovery of some method of fitting together the outer shell of a ship that would do away with the hammering in of hundreds of thousands of individual rivets. There are times when the expectancy of a revolution, in industry as well as in politics, becomes almost prophetic, and when the weight of men's minds pressing in one definite direction seems at last to inspire the necessary genius in some one man or some body of men. That expectancy of a new method of shipbuilding is about in these days. The building of the concrete ship was one essay in the new direction; the electric-welded steel ship launched in this southern shipyard is another, and much the more hopeful of the two.

• • •

Now that the Admiralty has commandeered the boats and the crews of the east coast herring fleet the industry is practically at a standstill. In itself this would not be a serious matter, as it will probably pick up after the war. But it hits very hard one class of workers—the fisher lassies. These girls, married and unmarried, used to follow the fleet on its rambles, cleaning, gutting, salting, and packing. The lassies are a peculiar and distinct people, born and bred near the sea, and now they have their livelihood snatched from them. The elder women are fortunately in receipt of adequate pensions, which will at least secure comfort for them and enable them to "carry on" in their old homes. But the younger girls are gradually being forced into unmanagerial city employment. As time goes on they will lose all touch with their old work, of which they are an essential part, and as a result the fishing industry will be severely handicapped. Only adequate Government allowances would solve the problem.

SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Housing to be Considered.

An ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held in the Municipal Boardroom yesterday afternoon, presided over by Mr. W. Peel and attended by Messrs. A. W. Bean, W. Lowther Kemp, W. A. Sims, E. Tessensohn, Tan Kheam Hock, J. A. Elias, Roland Braddell and M. A. Namasse, Dr. Veerasamy, J Polglase (Secretary) and B. Ball (Municipal Engineer), says the *Singapore Free Press* of Aug 31.

After the minutes of the ordinary meeting of July 28 had been confirmed, the President, in speaking of the Housing Commission, said that the report had been published and circulated among the Commissioners and he did not propose to deal with it at length, but certain recommendations had been made which most probably would affect the estimates and they would have to consider what action to take with regard to the recommendations made in the report as far as the Municipality was concerned. Considerable expenses would have to be incurred in carrying them out. Singapore was a rich city and he did not think the Municipal amenities were uncommensurate with its prosperity and wealth. The financial question was always a difficult one and they must watch the interests of the ratepayers. They would have to look at the recommendations as a whole. He would call a special meeting later to consider the entire question.

Mr. Elias asked what had happened to the Wallichat scheme and was told that the papers were still in the solicitor's hands.

Mr. Bean asked if the Municipality had any control over the height and style of house building.

The President said that the height of a house must not be greater than the width of the street unless the consent of the Commissioners was given. With regard to the style of building, the Commissioners could refuse to pass the plans if the style was thought to be unsuitable. Of course, that was the case in Penang, but he did not think it was at present enforced here.

Mr. Braddell wanted to know what recommendations, if any, made in Dr. Hunter's health administration report, had been put into effect.

The President promised to make enquiries in the matter.

Mr. Tessensohn asked if the Commissioners had any control over the sheds behind the Master Attendent's office.

The President said they had none; it was the Government's concern.

Reporting on the health of the town, the President said it showed a great improvement especially last week when the rate per mille was 31.04 as compared with 36.39 for the previous week and 36.57 last year. There was a decrease in beri beri and only one case of plague was reported, that believed to be imported. Phthisis was still the bane of Singapore.

Bills paid amounted to $367,345.67 for last month.

Following are some of the decisions taken by the Committee, now confirmed:

Decided in connection with the projected widening of Havelock rd to apply for the sanction of Government to the purchase of a strip of land in front of houses 412 to 414.

Decided to refer to a sub committee the question of stating for the information of Government, the qualification necessary for the post of President, Municipal Commissioners.

Decided, in connection with an application by Mr. Mr. Parish, 2nd Asst. Accountant, for leave to join his Majesty's forces in England, that this officer cannot be spared from his duties.

Approved a lay out for the area bounded by Lavender st, Kalang rd, and Kalang and Rochore rivers.

Rejected the plan for coolies' quarters, the site of which would be on one of the roads in the proposed lay out.

Approved the sale to Haji Abdullah bin Haji Serajet of a piece of land at Kampong Bugis, comprised in Lot 108 and containing about 3,400 sq ft.

Approved the purchase of a billiard table for the Fire Brigade Recreation Room, at a cost of $850, payable from the Brigade Reward Fund.

Approved subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council of a prescribed line of street for Serangoon rd, from Kandang Kerban Bridge to the Municipal Limits.

Considered a petition against the erection of public conveniences in Raffles Place, and decided to proceed with the work already sanctioned. Also to provide in the Budget for 1919 for a lady's lavatory and cloak room on Finlayson Green.

Appointed Dr. Jane Allison Lyall as Supervisor of Midwives at a salary of $350 a month inclusive of transport.

Decided by a majority to inform the President, Municipal Commissioners, Penang, in reply to an enquiry that there is no objection to increasing the dog tax to $5 a year.

Decided to issue notices under Section 101 on owners of property on Race Course rd from Burmah rd to Balestier rd. To confer with owners of property with regard to back lanes in the blocks from Burmah rd to Balestier rd.

Decided to apply for an Order in Council under Section 137 of the Municipal Ordinance for back lanes for the area bounded by Tiverton Lane, Killiney-rd and Devonshire rd.

Approved, subject to the sanction of the Governor, of an increase of 5 per cent. on the temporary war allowance granted to certain Municipal Officers.

Confirmed the valuation for assent purposes at 15 cents per square foot of the land known as Angullia Park, Orchard rd.

Approved the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Swanson and Sehested for the construction of ferro concrete bridge at Wayang st.

Decided, contingent upon Government giving the Crown land required, that application be made to the Governor in Council for an amended prescribed line of street for Orchard rd so as to increase the width of the road to 100 feet; and also for sanction to continue the line of street to Tanglin rd.

A special meeting was then held to consider Supplemental Budget No. 2 of 1918 and by laws for licensed vehicles. In laying the Supplemental Budget on the table the President said the increase was due chiefly to the rise in prices in these abnormal times and half the total sum was due to the increase in cost of coal for the Gas Dept, the price of coal as they all knew having gone up 400 per cent. The other items were in connection with roads, streets, bridges, conservancy maintenance and haulage due to the increase of prices. In the matter of roads repairs were necessary and even on the tramway roads the state was far from being satisfactory. A certain amount of extra expense was called for to meet the repairs of bridges due to rust and for repainting. Provision had also made for additional temporary war allowance to the staff and for remuneration to Agents for services during the war.

The whole Budget showing a total of $356,768.93 was unanimously passed after discussions on each of the items.

The meeting then went into committee to consider the new by-laws for the control of licensed vehicles. Mr. Hooper, of the Hackney Carriage Dept, was in attendance and suggested that a small flag with the words "for hire," should be used on motor cars plying for hire.

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

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PINKETTES

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Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAY BY DAY.

A War Film.

Yesterday a large number of children from various Government Schools were entertained at the Victoria Theatre to see a capital war propaganda film. It is understood that somewhere about five more performances will have to be given if all the children in the Government Schools are to be provided with an opportunity of seeing this fine picture.

No Appearance.

The case in which a Chinese was charged with obtaining money from farmers by false pretences came before Mr. E D C Wolfe at the Police Court this morning. Mr. F. X d'Almada appeared for the defence. As the complainants, did not put in an appearance at the Court his Worship discharged defendant as requested by Mr. d'Almada.

Armed Robberies.

Three men were charged at the Police Court to-day for committing, with others not in custody, two armed robberies. The first robbery resulted in the theft of $650 at a money changer's shop at 23, Queen's Road East, on the 25th of last month. The second robbery was at 142, Orchard Street on the 5th inst. The second defendant was also charged with possession of a revolver and ammunition. The defendants were remanded for a week.

Troublesome Japanese.

Two Japanese were charged today with disorderly behaviour in Sampan Street. The first defendant was also charged with the possession of a Japanese warrior's dagger known as "Wagizashi". Defendants, it was stated, with three others were making a terrible noise. The dagger was found on the first defendant. He was fined $5 for possession of the dagger, while fines of $2 each were imposed bad conduct. The dagger was confiscated.

The Long Vacation.

The Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Long Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacations) Ordinance, 1898, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions. The Long Vacation commences on the 20th instant and terminates on the 17th October, 1918, (both days inclusive).

Attempted Housebreaking.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob the house of Mrs. T. M. Xavier of Waterford, 16 Macdonnell Road. It appears that a Chinese gained an entrance to the house by means of the back yard, got hold of an amah and seized her by the throat. She raised a cry and one of the sons of Mrs. Xavier ran downstairs and had the man arrested. On being searched at the Police Station it was found that the man had a gag and a package of pepper in his pockets. We understand that the Police are making further inquiries into the matter before commencing the prosecution.

Snatchers well Punished.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching a gold bracelet from a Chinese lady in Hing Hon Road, at Saiyuongpun. Inspector MacDonald prosecuted. Evidence was given by the complainant and her servant girl, who identified the men as being concerned in the snatching. Two Indian watchmen gave evidence to the effect that they arrested the defendant. A Chinese who was living in Hing Hon Road said he saw the occurrence and he could identify the small girl who was walking along with her mistress. He saw three men follow them, seize them by the necks and snatch something. He blew his whistle and he saw the two watchmen chasing the two defendants. The third man had made good his escape. Defendants denied snatching the bangle, but his Worship sentenced them to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

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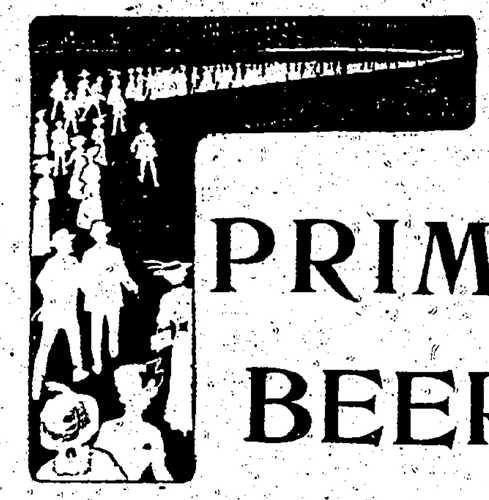

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Advertising is Ammunition and the Big Gun is the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

War Comforts.

For the following month, Mrs. Hayward and the Misses Grimble will be in charge of the Wool Departments of the Peak Club and City Hall Working Parties respectively. Parcels will be received and wool given out at the Peak Club on Thursday mornings and the City Hall on Tuesday mornings only.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SAIGON.

S.S. "LA MARNE" expected here next week will have a prompt despatch for Saigon direct.

For Freight apply to:—

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China Borneo Company Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livington and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on TUESDAY the 1st day of October 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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*Key West	17th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
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Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
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For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to

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s.s.	"COLOMBIA"	Dec.	4th.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 15,980	WED., 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,320	MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§Nagato Maru T. 9,000	MONDAY, 16th Sept.
	§Hwah-wu T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 28th Sept.

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* Kashima Maru THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Siagan	14th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kailong	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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Tijiparas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tjiliwong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	Macassar
Tjimanoek	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

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For	Steamship		On
TIENTSIN via W'wei ...	Chipshing	Sat., 14th Sept.	at noon.
SHANGHAI via F'chow	Wingsang	Sun., 15th Sept.	at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Thur., 19th Sept.	at d'light.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Fri., 20th Sept.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Fri., 27th Sept.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "SIFAN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to date accommodation for passengers.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Building of Sailing Ships in Spain.

There is considerable activity among the seven shipyards of Mallorca in the construction of wooden sailing vessels. There are at present eight ships in the yards in various stages of construction with tonnage ranging from 150 to 500. As these vessels are usually equipped with auxiliary power (says the United States Vice-Consul at Port de Mallorca) there is a good opportunity for American manufacturers in the sale of marine motors. In fact some American makes are already known in the market, a 100 horse power motor of American manufacture having been recently installed in one of the new ships. One of the yards is about to lay the keel for a four-masted sailing vessel of the type constructed in the United States. It will displace 1,000 tons, will be 160 feet in length, 35 feet beam, and 15 feet in depth of hold, and will take about 12 months to construct. There has also been installed a shipyard in Pollensa, a port on the opposite side of the island of Mallorca, which has a 280 ton vessel in construction, and another of 120 tons will be started in the near future.

Motor Boat Launching.

The Luzon Navigation company's 500 ton motor ship, christened the "James W. Simmie," the largest vessels of its kind at present built in the islands, was launched on Thursday last week at Balingasay, four kilometers south of Bolinao, Pangasinan, says the "Manila Daily Bulletin" of Aug. 28. Appropriate launching exercises were held, Mrs. Hennings, wife of Captain Hennings, superintendent of the Luzon Ship Building company of Bolinao, serving as sponsor. Two bands furnished music for the ceremonies. At a banquet following the launching, George W. Simmie, owner of the ship and president of the building company, Captain Wallace who will command the vessel, Agapito Guanzon, resident of Lual, Tranquilino Montemayor, Father Luis Lopez, and Eugenio Depini president of Bolinao, and Capt. Hennings were present, and several speeches were delivered. The ship will be towed to Manila where her engine will be installed, after which she will be placed on the Manila-Palawan run. She will have passenger accommodations as well as cargo facilities.

School Ship H.M.S. Conway.

Whilst the present generation of seamen is claiming so much attention from a grateful nation, due thought and consideration should be expended upon those who will form the Merchant Navy of the future, upholding the example of the men of the present and carrying on the traditions created by the men of the past. That is why the Mercantile Marine Service Association points with pride to the schoolship Conway, which during the past year has maintained its high standard as an educational institution and a technical college for the training in the theory and practice of navigation and seamanship of future commanders and officers of the Merchant Service. The fifty-ninth annual report, which was presented at a meeting of the Committee of Management on Thursday last, states that during the past year 126 cadets were admitted and 125 left the ship. The total number of cadets who have passed through the school from August, 1859, up to present date is 4,969, of whom the great majority entered the Merchant Service, 192 entered the Royal Navy as cadets, and 700 the Royal Naval Reserve as midshipmen direct from the ship. A large number of old boys are serving in H.M. Forces, about 1,000 being in the Navy as R. N., R.N.R., or R.I.M. officers, whilst over 200 are known to be serving in the Army and the various overseas Expeditionary Forces as officers nonooms., or privates. The ship boasts three V.C.'s—one in the Navy (Captain Edward Unwin, R.N., V.C., C.M.G.), one in the Army (Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Bent, V.C. D.S.C.), and one in the Royal Naval Reserve (Lieut. C. G. Bonner, R.N.R., D.S.C.), a unique record, when it is borne in mind upon how limited a number this decoration is conferred. Reference was made to the splendid work of H.M.S. Conway at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Service Association on the 7th ultimo, when the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Major John Utting, R.A.M.C.), speaking of the training ship said that only fault which could be found with her was that she was not a "leviathan."

NOTICE.

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THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR,"

having arrived from Vancouver on September, 7th consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods, are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on September, 12th. 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 14th. 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Zungshing, from Shanghai.
Zanglee, care of Tehzun Hotel, Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.
Yuen Kee, Sunga Street, from Shanghai.
Shang Tai Shing, from Weihaiwei.
Fergusson Bank, from Kobe.
Cheung Kee, Ching Wan, from Shanghai.
Ono Kyobie Co., from Yokohama.
Tungchongyuen, from Shanghai.
Kingzun Nanpeihong, from Shanghai.
Taiwofung, from Shanghai.
Winghongchong, from Yokohama.
Leehakchiao, Hengtyehong, from Amoy.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Picard Andre, Hongkong Hotel, from Madura.
Putter, Bank Yokohama, from Victoria B.C.
Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.
Thomas A.C., Soerabaja retransmitted from Singapore.

J. E. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1918.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Byewash	21t. 5in. Below overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	Level with overflow
Wong-nei-chung	5ft. 11in. Below overflow	1ft. 11in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	6ft. 11in. Below overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	354.60	381.80
Tytam Byewash	18.99	22.37
Tytam Intermediate	195.00	195.90
Tytam Tuk	915.35	[illegible]
Wong-nei-chung	23.01	28.97
Pokfulam	63.98	66.00
Total	1,618.04	2,177.04

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	285.01	205.85	M. gallons
Estimated population	269,129	272,700	
Consumption per head per day	22.2	24.3	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during Aug. of both 1917 and 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	251.50	216.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	39.27	39.60	M. gallons
Estimated population	100,000	100,000	
Consumption per head per day	12.6	12.5	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL.	SYMBOL.	MEANING.
1.	(RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.		Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.		" " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.		" " East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.		" " West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.		Gale expected to increase.
7.		Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

GAP ROCK	SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN	TAI PO

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—

Typhoon and Continental Depression Signals: (a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols at one yard arm. (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Gale Signals: (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given; thus, 09 indicates longitude 109 E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

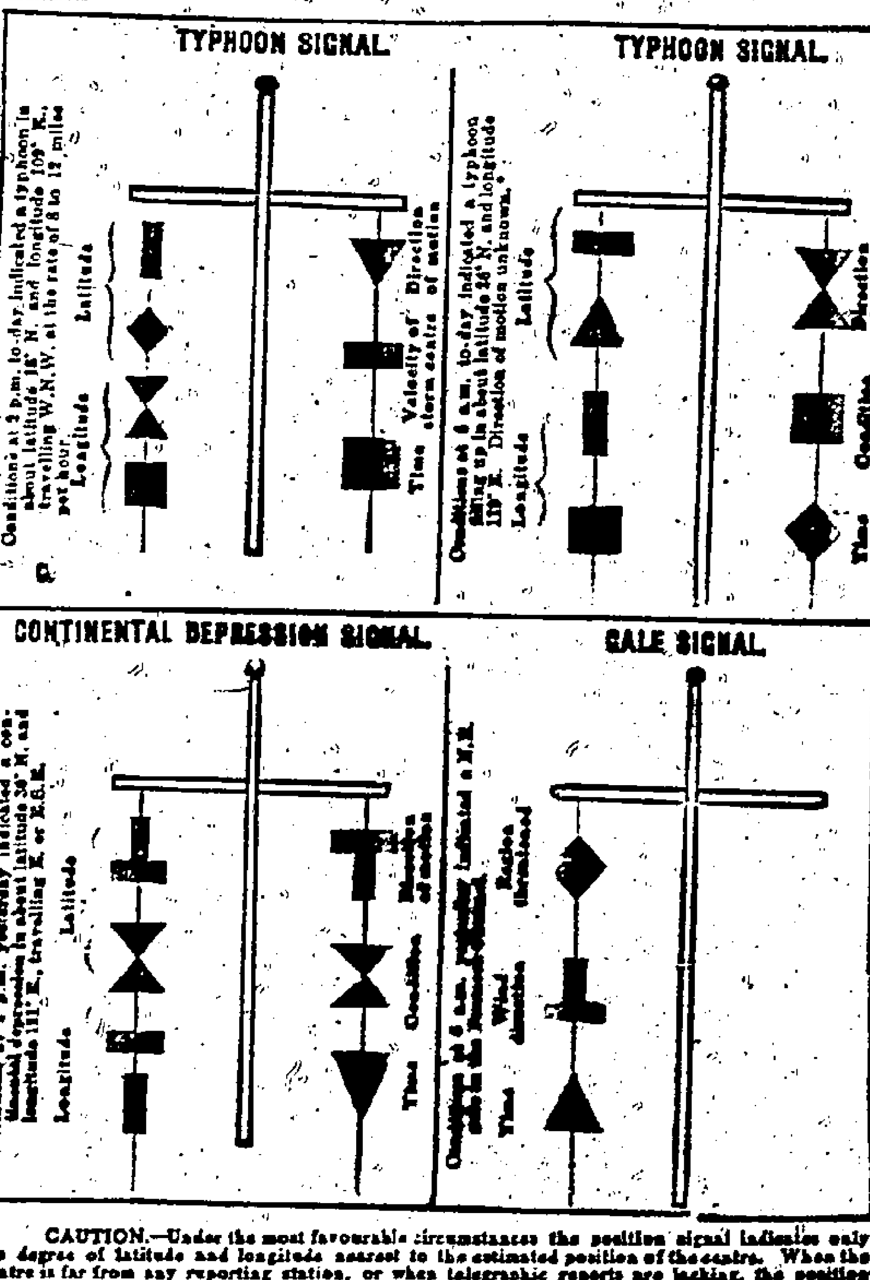
The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

TYPHOON SIGNAL. TYPHOON SIGNAL.

CONTINENTAL DEPRESSION SIGNAL. GALE SIGNAL.



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 16 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E. or E.S.E.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.							CONDITION.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
m.p.h. 4-8	m.p.h. 8-12	m.p.h. 13-20	m.p.h. 21-30	above 30 m.p.h.	Nearly Stationary	Velocity Unknown	Forming	Filling up	Continental Depression.

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

6.	7.	8.	9.
3 a.m. Yesterday.	3 p.m. Yesterday.	3 a.m. To-day.	3 p.m. To-day.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
South of Chusan	East Coast of Japan	[illegible]	Sea of Japan	Gulf of Pechili and Yalu Gulf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf of Tongking	[illegible]

[illegible]

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Royal Observatory.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Shanghai via Foochow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Taisang	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Saigon	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	20, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Macassar	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.
Java	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	27, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Hwah-wa	N. Y. K.	28, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	14, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.

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Bellios Mrs B E
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NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology — A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918—1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery.

A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January, March) 1919 at 3.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

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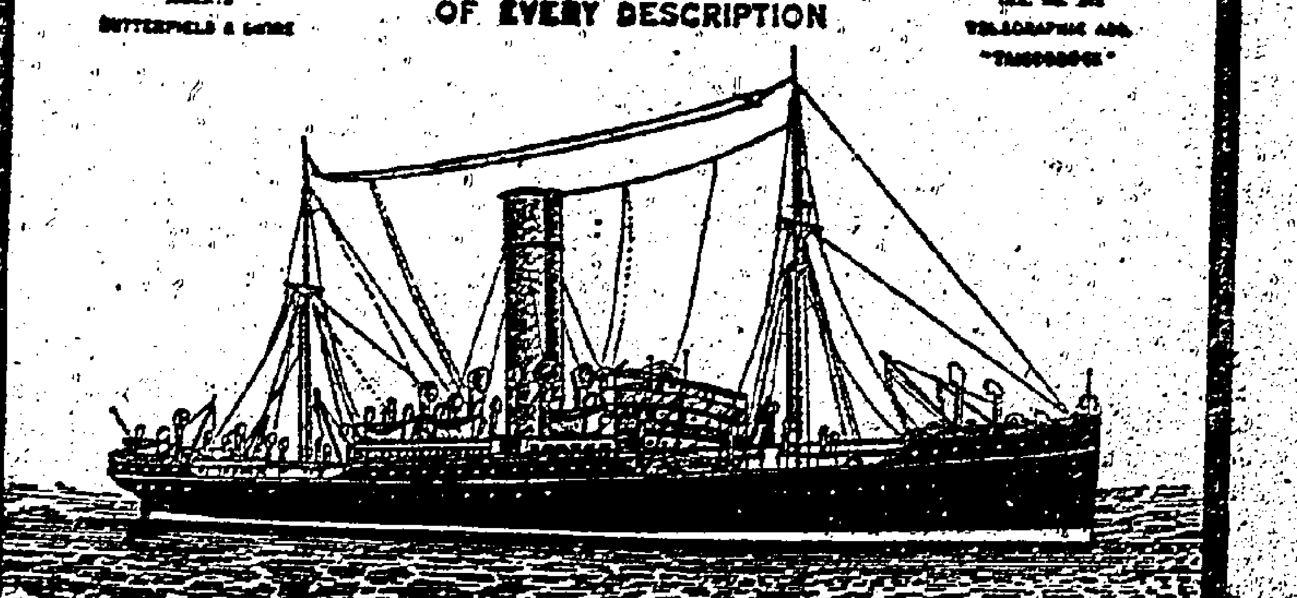

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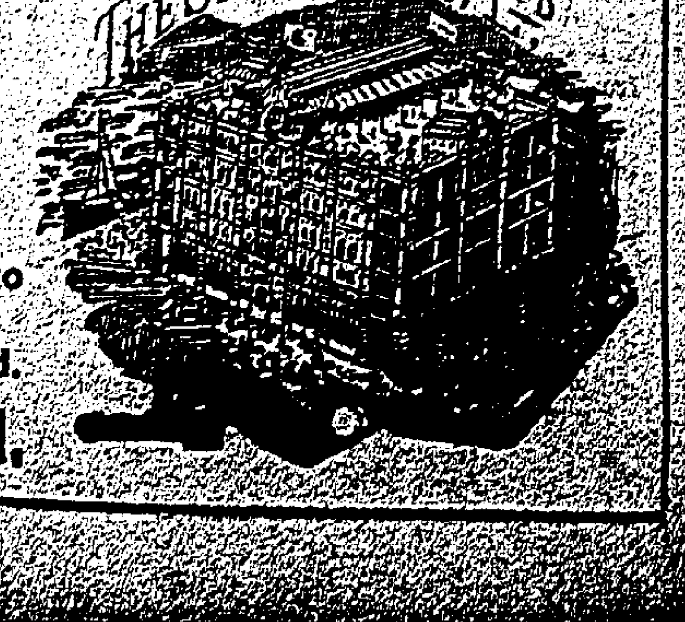

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

A GERMAN MESSAGE.

London, September 13.

A wireless German official message says:—Renewed English attacks between Arras, Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai roads failed. Franco-Americans attacked Saint Mishiel bend. Fighting continues.

BRITISH MASTER FINED.

Impeding Minesweeping Operations.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, W. MacDonald, Master of the s.s. Singan, for which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are agents; was charged with entering the swept channel while sweeping operations were in progress at 6.20 a.m. on the 11th inst.

The Gunner in charge of the operations said the visibility that morning was from three to four miles. The sweeping boats had turned 16 points, having partly finished the upward sweep and were sweeping back. This was at 6.10 a.m. The Singan then came ahead steering for the Channel. He hoisted "M.K." and started blowing the siren. He was steaming at the back of the sweepers. The ship continued to approach the Channel, taking no notice of the signal or whistle. She entered the channel and rounded the seaward buoy. He detached himself from the sweepers and continued blowing his whistle, while "M K" was kept flying. On arriving at No. 3 buoy the last pair of sweepers were again turned to complete the outward sweep. As the boats were completing their turn, the Singan altered her course to starboard, which would take her out of the Channel, but which also placed her across the track of the oncoming sweepers, preventing No. 2 sweeper from taking up her allocated position. The sweeper had to continue her course to starboard to avoid being run down.

This rendered the outward sweep abortive and it had to be done again. He went alongside the Singan after she left the channel and asked why she did not obey the signal. The master said that he thought he was allowed to follow on behind the sweepers and he was very sorry for what had happened.

A signalman said that at about 6 o'clock he saw the Singan approaching the channel. He described the movements of the sweepers and said that they would have been run down by the Singan unless she altered her course. The "M.K" signal was hoisted but she took no notice of it at first but later altered her course to the edge of the channel but did not go outside. If the sweepers had kept on their course, there would have been a collision.

Capt. W. Macdonald, in giving evidence, said that on Sept. 11 he entered the channel at about 6.30. He was approaching the buoy slowly as the weather was hazy. He do not agree that he could see four miles. He could not see small objects on the water. When he first picked up the buoy it was only about two ship's lengths on his starboard side. He picked up the buoy and the sweepers at the same time. He could not alter his course because of a steamer on his starboard quarter.

Commandor Beckwith:—Why did you enter the channel? You could have gone a way east or west.

Defendant:—In the circumstances I thought the only thing was to round the way after the other steamer had gone ahead. The sweepers were some distance from me.

I cannot understand you going into the Channel.—I came down to the buoy one morning and there were no sweepers at all.

Commander Beckwith emphasised that no vessel was allowed with channel while mine-sweeping operations were in progress.

After some explanations regarding the relative positions of defendant's vessel, the buoy and a ship which was on quarter, the defendant said that he did not try to pass this ship because of the risk of collision. He did not think it wise to go ahead.

Commander Beckwith said the whole thing was that no-one wanted to interfere with the sweepers, but they were doing it. He wanted them to keep outside the channel. It was most annoying for the sweeping operations to be dislocated through this stupidity, and he said stupidity advisedly, of masters of steamers who would not co-operate. There was clear water on either side or they could wait half an hour and come in slowly. If they were in such a hurry they could come outside the channel.

The defendant reiterated that he could not alter course to starboard. If he could have done so he would not have been in Court.

Commander Beckwith said he would like to know what the objections were and if they were reasonable he would look into them. The one thing was that they must not go into the channel before the sweepers had finished. The only thing they were not justified in doing was in going into this channel and he could not get some people to take it in. He asked the defendant if he clearly understood that between the hours of 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. the channel must not be entered until the sweepers were through.

Defendant:—Certainly, I had no intention of interfering with the sweepers.

Commander Beckwith:—I am sure you didn't. No sane man would.

Defendant:—It appears to me that the only safe thing is to keep clear of the channel.

Commander Beckwith:—That is the whole thing. We have been doing this for four years.

Commander Beckwith announced that he found the charge against the defendant proved and he ordered him to pay a fine of $250, or one month's hard labour. He might mention that the maximum fine was $800 and he had given him the benefit of the fact that it was his first offence.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writing under date of September 13, says:—The Military Government has communicated with the native press denying the report that the Military Government is taking over the Customs Revenue, and saying the report is invented by the enemy. According to other information the Military Government has appointed Sze Ka-lun as the Canton Custom and Foreign Affairs Assistant Commissioner, in order to take care of foreign affairs.

Chan Quing-ming and Fukien Governorship.

In veiw of a large portion of the Fukien Province having been captured by his troops, Chan Quing ming, commander-in-chief for attacking Fukien, intends to establish a Yamen for the Civil Governor of Fukein at Chang Chow, and he himself take up the Governorship. He has consulted with the Canton authority in regard to the establishment.

Telegraph Communication Interrupted.

The Canton Telegraph Co. has received information from the Telegraph Co. of Chansha, Hunan, to the effect that the telegraph communications between Hsiang-Tsinsze and Changtak of Hunan, have been interrupted on account of the great rising of water in those places.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, July 17th.—So at last the long-delayed new Boche offensive is under way. It is only in its opening stages at the time of writing and I am too old a bird to be tempted into shouting that the war will be over next week. Still, from the reports that have so far come to hand, there isn't any need for us to walk about with out tails between our legs.

Attacking on a front of about 60 miles on both sides of Rheims, the Germans have crossed the Marne at one or two points in the neighbourhood of Dormans, have been almost entirely held up east of Rheims and have already been counter-attacked and had to yield ground and prisoners on the American sector east of Chateau Thierry. On the whole it is about the most unsuccessful first day's push of the war. And perhaps the best feature about it is the American success, not so much for what it was as for what it portends. It is the biggest thing the Yanks have been up against so far, and they have given the Hun something to think about—good and hard.

The world has just been informed that there are three fully organised American Army Corps in the field, totalling somewhere around 700,000 men. For over a year the Germans have been scoffing at the Americans, as they scoffed at French's Contemptibles, and saying that they could never raise an army in time to take part in the war, and if they did they could never get them across the submarine-infested Atlantic. Well, it was a good, if crude, lie while it lasted, but the best lies come home to roost sooner or later, and the Germans by their own action made it sooner. Their successes in the March offensive bucked up the American effort to such an extent that they put on a spurt and sent over division after division at a record speed. To-day there are well over a million Yanks in Europe, and by the end of next month they'll be getting on towards the 2,000,000 mark. Some hustlers! As "John Bull" would say, keep your eye on the Western Front.

Meanwhile there have been gaudy doings in Berlin. Von Kuhlmann, the Foreign Minister, you will remember, made a speech in which, after an hour or two of boasting and flag-flapping, he warned his hearers that it was hopeless to expect to win a "German Peace" on the battlefield, and that the war might last 7 or 15 or even 21 years. This was too much for the Junkers and Jingoes. Von K. had to make a second speech explaining that he hadn't meant quite what he said. Hertling (who is the Kaiser's Chancellor and G.H.Q.s mouthpiece) had to get up and explain that von K. hadn't said quite what Hertling meant. Then Kuhlmann went to G.H.Q. to explain himself and received the "frozen mit" or, as we say, the "bird." So he gave notice and left his job on the spot, remarking that he was heartily sick of the whole business. Then the Jingoes and Junkers put up von Hintze, a friend of bew-hiskered von Tirpitz and a diplomat of very shady antecedents (according to civilised standards) who proceeded to make a fire-eating speech about Germany's war aims.

The Reichstag—which is German for House of Commons, except that what it thinks or votes makes not a ha'porth of difference to what G.H.Q., or the Chancellor does—did not at all like having a Jingo Minister shoved down its neck and protested quite vigorously, whereupon Hertling had to assure it that the Foreign Secretary was in his pocket and had promised him he would be a good boy and do exactly as he was told. But the Reichstag is still annoyed and I shouldn't be surprised, when the present offensive has failed to come up to expectations, to hear of a lot more trouble Berlin way. Keep your eye on Berlin and Budapest.

I wonder where the British Army is going to bob up next. Its latest voyage of exploration has been somewhere up in the neighbourhood of the North Pole, or at any rate in the Arctic Ocean. It appears that the Boche, having been invited into Finland to help establish Finnish Independence, has contrived to convince the Finns that their independence was more or less finished when they began to entertain the Hun. When the lamb asked the wolf to dinner, the wolf sat down, tucked his napkin in his neck and remarked:—"And now where is that mint sauce?" That is more or less the Boche attitude towards the trusting Finn, for Germany is there for her own ends, not for Finland's and what she wants at the moment is to establish a couple of submarine bases, command the Arctic, seize the railway to Petrograd and cut off Russia from all communication with the outside world via Europe. It's a pretty plan, but our authorities are not nearly so sleepy as you would imagine from a perusal of the ha'penny stunt press. Our Foreign Office, our Navy and incidentally our Army are all fairly wakeful people, and things have been moving pretty briskly for some time in those regions. So last week it was possible to announce that we had landed an army from the Arctic and had put a spike in the Boche gun.

At the same time the Czecho-Slovaks—Bohemians and others who, having always hated Austro-Hungarian rule, deserted long ago from the Austrian Army to the Russian—have been achieving great things in Siberia. They control over 2,000 miles of Siberian railway, occupy several important towns and have enabled the Siberians to proclaim a temporary anti-Bolshevik anti-Boche Government. Siberia seems a long way off, but it is going to having a lot of influence on the course of the war. Altogether the Gerries are not having anything like the walk-over they expected in Russia. So don't forget to keep your eye on Murmansk, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Nijni Novgorod, Omsk, Tomsk, Minsk, Pinsk and Tsschvntsk!

I had the pleasure recently of seeing at close quarters one of the real heroes and one of the real heroines of the war—King Albert and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium. They had flown over to England to congratulate our King and Queen on their Silver Wedding, and remained to attend the concert given by Queen Elisabeth's trench orchestra at the Albert Hall. It was a remarkable occasion. The huge hall was crammed from floor to roof mainly with khaki, hospital blue and white linen, for there were thousands of wounded officers and men present with their nurses, and the Belgian Colony in London mustered in great force. I don't think I have ever witnessed such scenes of enthusiasm as those which greeted the entrance of the soldier-King and his frail and charming wife, and which were renewed when Lord Curzon, in the course of his address, revealed the fact that they had come to England by aeroplane. It was London's first welcome to the hero of 1914, and London showed that it has not forgotten the mighty deeds of those days, when the magnificent Belgian defence saved Paris and the Channel ports from the grip of the Hun. King Albert and Queen Elisabeth are not only symbols of the Belgian people but they are their real inspirers who live among them in the little remnant of Belgium that still remains free, and do not shrink from sharing from dangers.

The two Belgian princes are being educated in this country. One is a naval cadet at Osborne, the other is at Eton. Which reminds me of a quaint little story told me the other day by a parent who went to visit Eton one day last year. It happened that on that day the French had just launched a new offensive somewhere, and the parent was announcing it to a group of schoolboys. "Oh, yes," remarked one of his hearers brightly, "I thought it might come along soon. M. Joffre mentioned its possibility to my Dad." The boy was the son of King Albert.

My little old lady who sells evening papers at Blackfriars Underground Station is a real plucked 'un. The other evening an L.C.C. tram, taking the dangerous curve round from the bridge to the Embankment, skidded off the rails, collided with a refuge and overturned with a report like "Big Bertha". Luckily there were few people aboard and only one woman was at all seriously hurt. Ten minutes later I was at the station and I questioned the news lady about the accident. "Yes, I was here," she said, "and it didn't half make a row. I thought it was one of them big fellows from up there." (she meant a bomb from a Boche 'plane.) "My lady friend there said: 'Lor: that's a bomb, we'd better make a run for it.' But, bless you, I wasn't going to run from any German. I might 've run from a tram, but, I wasn't goin' to run away from those German brutes. Not much." And I'm sure she meant it. She was the dear old girl who took a couple of days off duty to look after soldiers' babies, because, as she said, "they leaves 'em be'ind when they goes to fighting for us, so ye must do somethin' for 'em."

A day or two ago I was in the office of a hard-worked and rather worried Englishwoman, who is doing two men's work. More than literally two men's, for she is carrying-on, under all the added stress of war conditions, the business that was formerly run by her father and brother. Her father is dead and her brother in the Army, and it was left to her to keep the colours of the business flying. And she is doing it manfully, womanfully. On her desk I saw a slip of paper, cut from some woman's weekly, containing some verses. She said they were a great help to her, so I got her permission to copy them out to send to you:—

If the day looks kinder gloomy
And your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
And the prospect's awful grim,
And perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Just bristle up and grit yer teeth
An' keep on keepin' on.
Fussin' never wins a fight,
An' frettin' never pays;
There aint no use in brooding in
Them pessimistic ways—
Smile just kinder cheerfully,
When hope is nearly gone,
An bristle up an' grit yer teeth
An' keep on keepin' on.

It's a good motto, that—"keep on keepin' on"—in days like these, the sort of thing to pin on your periscope, I thought. Anyhow here they are.

"OLD CROCK."

A UNIQUE WAR GARDEN.

Vegetables Grown in Pier.

Among all the war gardens of the country, or at any rate, of this city, Bellevue Hospital has one that is probably unique says the *New York Evening Post*. This garden has been made on the planked pier at the foot of East 28th Street, with the waters of the East River flowing beneath it and the night river mists blowing above it; and it is a successful little farm, too, for John Crowe, its creator and attendant, has already had first pickings of rhubarb, beans, radishes, and white onions. These are growing along nicely to a second crop.

Crowe, who was born on a farm in Kilkenny, Ireland, but who is now an American citizen, is an elevator runner in one of the pavilions of Bellevue Hospital. When Mr. Hoover gave the food-conservation order and patriotic residents with gardens and grass plots determined to devote them to the growth of crops, Crowe, who had no land, conceived of the possibilities of the wharf.

With the consent of the hospital managers he gathered a quantity of earth sufficient to build a plot on the wooden floor of the pier about 15 by 7 feet. He surrounded this with a small stone wall. Then, having fertilized his "farm" he planted, in addition, to the vegetables already mentioned, potatoes, parsley, lettuce, and cabbage. These also are showing a robust growth.

GERMAN PROPAGANA.

An American Enquiry.

Widespread investigation of papers suspected of pro-German leanings has resulted from the case of the *Evening Mail*, declared to have been purchased by Dr. Edward A. Rumely with German money, according to dispatches from Washington, reports the *New York Evening Post*. This investigation is part of the effort the Government is making to discover where an additional payment of $626,000, said to have been made by Dr. Rumely for propaganda purposes, has gone.

In the course of the investigation into Dr. Rumely's affairs, it is claimed that evidence has been produced showing that nearly all money used for German propaganda purposes, both before and since the entry of the United States into the war, has been raised in this country, and that approximately $5,000,000 has been collected from pro-Germans in New York and vicinity alone. Federal officials assert that the propaganda scheme was planned by Dr. Dernburg before he left America, and was placed in charge of a group of German sympathisers upon his departure. It is hoped to obtain the names of many of the subscribers and workers for the German cause from Dr. Rumely.

A number of witnesses were examined by the grand jury recently, including two bankers. Dr. Rumely is now under the technical charge of perjury for failing to tell the Alien Property Custodian that German interests were back of the *Evening Mail*, but it is probable that a more serious charge will be brought against him.

It is asserted that only a small part of the $5,000,000 raised in New York was spent for newspaper propaganda. Most of the money, it is claimed, was devoted to stirring up strikes in munition factories and other war industries. It is said that Dr. Rumely was on intimate terms with Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Albert, and that he frequently met them at an uptown hotel.

Henry L. Stoddard, president, and Paul Block, manager of the *Evening Mail*; A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and his New York representative, Francis J. Garvin, held a conference in Washington with regard to the *Evening Mail's* future. What was decided is not known, but it is probable that the *Evening Mail* will be published in the interest of the bondholders by Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Block.

Mr. Stoddard said that he sought in vain to induce Dr. Rumely to call on von Bernstorff to learn the attitude of the German Government on the Arabic sinking, and that Dr. Rumely had demurred, saying that he did not know the German Ambassador well enough.

"You are missing the biggest beat of the year," replied Mr. Stoddard.

Dr. Rumely is known to have justified the sinking of the Lusitania on the ground that the ship was armed. Mr. Stoddard said that in the early stages of his association with Dr. Rumely he did not know that he was of German descent or suspect him of pro-German leanings.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

Additional Duties.

During the next Patrol Period, and probably as a temporary measure only, extra duties in uniform and in plain clothes will be required in certain districts. Warning Officers have been duly advised.

Strength.

P. C. 667 Grace is invalided out.

P. C. 215 Chan Shiu Hang is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Y. M. C. A. Activities.

Mr. F. J. Lawes, who is making an extensive tour of the world for the British Y.M.C.A., is at present in Hongkong. He is taking serial cinema films of Y.M.C.A. activities in China, India and other parts of Asia. Mr. Lawes has seen two years' active service on the French and Italian Front.

VASSAR WOMAN GOES TO JAPAN.

Miss Furness Will Carry Message from Americans.

The women of America will have an unofficial ambassador of their own in Japan next year, says the *New York Evening Post*. Caroline E. Furness, professor of astronomy at Vassar College, has been granted leave of absence for a year by the Vassar trustees, and will sail for the Orient some time in August. The National Council of Women is sending a letter of greeting through her to the Women's Patiotic League of Japan. She is appointed a special member of the Educational Committee of the National Council to report on the activities of women in Japan along educational lines. Lois Matthews, dean of Wisconsin University, president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, has appointed her to represent this organisation in Japan and endeavour to form a branch there, since there are so many women graduates of American colleges in the Orient.

Miss Furness believes that recent developments in international relations have proved that as much can be done to draw the peoples of two nations together through unofficial visits of private citizens as as through official ambassadors. She plans to visit schools, and will endeavour to establish an exchange of letters between some of our American schools and those of a similar grade in Japan.

"My journey is primarily in the interest of international friendship," she says, "and I will make an effort to find as many means of expressing it as possible."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—16th Sunday after Trinity, 15th September, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Stainer. Psalms: Cooke and Woodward. Te Deum: Oakeley, Turle and Tallis (2nd Day.) Jubilate: Battishill (19th evening.) Hymns: 353 (356) 363. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 75, verses 1, 2, 11 and 12, in unison. Psalm 76, verses 1, 3, 6 and 8, in unison. Te Deum verses 1, 2, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26 and 27, in unison. Hymn 353, verses 3 and 6, in unison. Hymn 363, verses 1 and 7, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Oakeley. Magnificat: Stainer (24th evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 1 (137), 3 (428), 27. N.B.—Psalm 78, verses 1-4, 13-16, 21-28, 45-52, 73 and G.P. in unison. Hymn 1 (Special) verse 1 in unison. Hymn 3 (Special) verses 1 and 4, in unison. Hymn 27 verses 1 and 4, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 15th September, Morning service at 11 o'clock. Psalm 23. Hymns: 1, 555, 207, 230. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 373, 306, 327, 363. Preacher: Reverend E. Dewstoe of Canton.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road, Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

The Enemy's Desperate Defence.

London, Sept. 12.

The enemy is offering a desperate defence in front of the subterranean portion of the St. Quentin Canal, which part of the Hindenburg Line is vulnerable to tank attacks. The ground in the Gouzeacourt-Epehy sector, where the counter-attacks have been most violent rises to a height of 450 feet, dominating this portion of the canal. The British are steadily increasing their gains in this region. The continuance of bad weather favours the German defence, but the French, despite the floods, are also pushing ahead. They have cut the German line between La Fere and St. Quentin and it is now expected that the artillery will resume the preponderating role in the preparation for future inroads on the Hindenburg defensive system.

British Captures.

London, Sept. 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Attilly, Vermand and Vendelles, also the railway triangle south-westward of La Bassee.

The communique states: Yesterday evening we captured Attilly, Vermand and Vendelles and during the night progressed to the western outskirts of Holonon Wood. English troops carried out successful local operations yesterday afternoon in the Havrincourt-Moeuvres sector, overcoming considerable opposition. We crossed the Canal-du-Nord north-westward of Havrincourt and established ourselves on the western bank eastward and northward of Moeuvres. During the night we captured a strongly fortified position known as the railway triangle south-westward of Le Bassee, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

A French communique reports: North of the Ailette we made a raid and took prisoners. There is artillerying in the region of Rheims and Prosnes. Two enemy raids in Champagne and Vosges were repulsed.

A wireless German official message says: English attacks in the evening against the Marquion-Havrincourt Canal sector failed.

Big Franco-American Attacks.

London, Sept. 12.

A Franco-American attack on a big front in the Verdun sector has commenced.

The Franco-Americans are attacking on fronts twelve miles south and eight miles west of Saint Mihiel.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters at Nancy reports that Franco-Americans attacked between five and eight this morning on either side of St. Mihiel salient. The attack was preceded by a four hours' barrage. The southern attack was on a front of twelve miles and the western on a front of eight miles. The weather is fine and there is a great concentration of artillery and aeroplanes. The attack has been hitherto successful, the enemy falling back on both fronts. The enemy though undoubtedly suspicious of our intentions in this region were unaware of the time and direction of the attack. Our troops are immensely eager and fighting magnificently.

German Destruction.

London, Sept. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the 11th, says: Ham, the largest town in the devastated country which the Germans spared in their retreat of last year, has been visited with destruction even more complete and less justifiable than Noyon. They have methodically destroyed it by fire. The inhabitants were evacuated, infernal machines were placed in the houses and the fires started. By pressing a button miles away, bridges were also blown up. Ham had not suffered by shell. Neither side was interested in firing on it and the only excuse the Germans could make, that it blocked the roads against pursuit, is invalid. The destruction of the bridges alone made it impossible for the French to enter the town until they were replaced.

GERMAN AMBITIONS REVEALED.

London, Sept. 12.

The "Times" states that in view of the recent military developments and the sudden need for the peace offensive some embarrassment is being caused in Germany by the flood of literature all of which cannot now be suppressed, but which was prepared during the German spring offensive. Thus "Vorwaerts" draws attention to a pamphlet on the colonial war aims of Germany, which was finished at the end of June by the colonial enthusiasts Albrecht Wirth and Emil Zimmermann. The former insisted on the importance of a German Mohammedan bloc in Asia and Africa, declaring "The backbone of our enemies broken we could ask what we like. They would have to give it to us." Wirth concluded that Germany must take the western half of Morocco and Senegambia. Zimmermann on his part demanded French Sudan, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and Portuguese colonies. He says "At least we must have Nigeria and we should not grant England an armistice until she has promised to cede us territory. As security we should insist on England handing over the Suez Canal until we have got Nigeria."

GERMAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.

The "Vorwaerts" states that two-thirds of the Secret Committee on Electoral Reform appointed by the Upper House are sworn enemies of equal suffrage. The plenary House is proportionately antagonistic. Meanwhile the Socialists frame of mind is indicated by a party manifesto published in "Vorwaerts" protesting in the strongest terms in the name of millions of uninfluential supporters against continuation of the Electoral Reform comedy and demanding immediate dissolution of the Lower House. The manifesto proclaims the watchwords "Away with the three class parliament, away with the Upper House, up with universal, equal, and direct secret suffrage, long live Democracy and Peace."

COMMENT ON DUTCH CABINET.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

Reuter's correspondent states the new Ministry's programme includes partial demobilisation if circumstances permit.

The "Handelsblad" says the Foreign Minister has never given any ground for the supposition that he desires to deviate from the policy of strict neutrality. The Premier is the weak spot in the Ministry.

The "Telegraaf" regrets that a National Ministry has not been formed.

The "Nieuwe Courant" says the Foreign Minister is a pro-German and suggests it is intended that the Premier's official assistant shall supervise the Foreign Minister. It describes the Premier as a second rate figure.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 12.

An Austrian official message says: In Albania we captured the enemy's position at a few points on Tomorica Ridge.

An Italian official message says: Lively encounters occurred south-eastward of Berat.

PERMUTATIONS IN CHINA.

Attractive Lecture by Mr. Kliene.

At the opening session of the British Chamber of Commerce Language School, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Kliene delivered a lecture to a large and interested audience, says the *N. C. Daily News* of Sept. 7. The lecturer took for his subject "Permutations in China." He commenced by showing that from time immemorial learning was highly respected among the Chinese, so much so that the literary classes stood on a much higher plane in Chinese society than other classes. The four great Shih, Nung, Kung and Shan, i.e., scholars, agriculturists, skilled craftsmen, and tradespeople, and they rank in this order of precedence.

As a class the scholars, or literati, are decidedly arrogant and conceited. Their proud boast has always been, "there is no sage like Confucius, and there is no moral teaching like the teachings enunciated by him; he is the teacher of teachers, and we are his disciples." This boast is what made the literati all over the land so pretentious and so intolerant. Another factor that added to their conceit and gave them great influence was the fact that they were looked upon by the masses as men whose dicta could never be wrong, and what they did not know was not worth knowing. They were appealed to by the ignorant people in all matters concerning daily life; all sorts of questions were referred to them to be measured by the rule prescribed in the classics. A state of affairs akin to this, but probably worse, must have existed in the days of Shih Huang Ti (B.C. 259-210) and it was no doubt the power arrogated to themselves by the literati, and the baneful influence exerted by them over the people, that led that Emperor to teach them a severe lesson. Another might not have resorted to the drastic measures adopted; but Shih Huang Ti was not a man to temporise indefinitely. He ordered the burning of all their books (bamboo tablets) and commanded that the more refractory members be cast into the burning pits to be consumed by the same fire.

The conservatism of the literati is well known, and even in more recent time they have shown themselves to be obstructionists and the enemies of reform. Not knowing anything about applied sciences, the learning of foreigners was looked upon in the early days of foreign intercourse as "magic," subversive of the good order of Chinese society, attacking the foundation of Chinese ancestral beliefs, and bringing calamities on the people. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of the literati to oppose foreigners at every turn and by every means in their power. Thanks, however, to the object lessons given the Chinese at the principal treaty ports, to steam, electricity, railways, and the telegraphs, things to-day are very different from what they were when foreigners first knocked at the portals of China. While acknowledging the aid of these powerful influences it should not be forgotten that first and foremost it was a knowledge of the Chinese language, and an acquaintance with Chinese manners and customs that removed misunderstandings and paved the way for the enterprises that followed. By a knowledge of Chinese we were able to conclude our treaties and conventions, and through an acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people we are enabled to avoid colliding with Chinese susceptibilities. The lecturer paid a tribute to the early pioneers and showed that in those distant days learning Chinese without aids that we have to-day must have been a much more difficult matter than what confronts the student now.

With regard to reforms and foreign innovations, the lecturer showed that one of the first foreign ideas to be adopted by the Chinese was a national flag. Up to 1873 there was no such thing as a Chinese national ensign; in that year the triangular dragon flag came into existence, and in 1889 it was changed into a square flag to make it accord with the shape of the national flags of other countries.

The lecturer also spoke humorously on the subject of names, and pointed out how easily a foreigner might make himself a laughing stock to the Chinese by not selecting suitable characters to represent the sound of his name, and how the names of many foreign firms do not conform to the established rule of designations for business houses. He also noticed the fact that there is a growing liking among Chinese for foreign Christian names, even among Chinese ladies.

With regard to reforms generally, he thought that the Chinese should distinguish more between the essential and the unessential, the feasible and the unfeasible. The best advice the Chinese can possibly have on this subject is contained in the first pages of the Ta Hsueh, or "Great Learning." In conclusion the lecturer urged the study of Chinese as a means of furthering the long looked for millennium in this country; the millennium which is assuredly dawning, when there will be peace on earth and goodwill towards all men.

NEW EPOCH IN RAILROADING.

Real Meaning of Seemingly Unimportant Action.

Railroad men holding express "franks," which entitled them to ship express packages without charge, received notice recently that such privileges had been revoked by the new consolidated company now working in close harmony with the Government operated railroads says the *New York Evening Post*. That announcement in itself was of no general interest; however, it appears that this week's news is only part of the Government's programme for bettering the position of the railroads of the country as a whole.

Only a little more than ten years ago railway passes were issued freely to shippers, newspaper men, State and local politicians, United States Congressmen and Senators. The law ending such practices was passed by Congress in 1905. But that law only applied to the public and interestate travel. When the Eastern railroads renewed their application for an increase in freight rates in May of 1914, the Interestate Commerce Commission, which had just been given power to regulate rates, declined to permit the proposed increase on the ground that such burden should not be placed on the public until the railroads themselves had first cleaned house. One of the recommendations then made was for the railroads to curtail pass privileges, which had not been made illegal under the law of 1905. As an illustration of what was meant it was pointed out that a brief investigation had disclosed the fact that seventy-eight Eastern railroads during eleven months had issued 629,668 annual passes, 408,840 passes for a shorter period, and in one month alone 482,709 single trip passes, the last item being estimated at an equivalent of $18,520,000 per annum.

One of the first orders issued by the Railway Administration was to greatly reduce the number of passes exchanged among the railroads themselves. Now that the railway men have had their express franks revoked, doubtless express employees will no longer receive free passes from the railroads. Instead of the time-honored practice of exchanging passes for franks in the future, the expressmen as a class will pay to travel, and railway men will pay for packages sent by express.

A Baron's Precautions.

It is said that during the recent rice riots the residence in Tokyo of Baron Goto, the Foreign Minister, was guarded by over 50 policemen. Even tradesmen who have for long been patronised by the Baron's family were strictly examined at the gate before being allowed admission.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

Foreign Trade After the War.

Mr. George Smith writes in the *New York Evening Post* as follows:—To meet the demand upon American factories both in munitions of war and in staples which heretofore have been manufactured abroad, there has been an enormous expansion of American plants. New buildings have been erected, new machinery has been bought and put in place, and capital has been heavily invested in these extended plants. Much of this capital invested has been written off and more will be written off by war profits. But it must be remembered that our economic life has already adjusted itself to these new conditions and the capital involved is only one phase of the problem presented by these extended plants.

For the ten years preceding the European war, the domestic trade of the United States increased at a rate of approximately one billion and a half a year. During the same years, America's foreign trade increased at the rate of approximately $250,000,000 a year. A comparison of this natural increase with this sudden increase brought about by the war gives us food for thought. During the past year the increase in the domestic trade of the United States was $18,300,000,000 or more than twelve times the natural yearly increase before the war. Similarly the increase in our foreign trade during the three years of the war has been at the rate of $1,700,000,000, a year or nearly seven times the former rate.

When peace comes, as come it must, it will bring with it a readjustment which we must prepare to face with wisdom and courage.

The domestic markets of America after that readjustment will be opened once more to foreign manufacturers; the world trade, which now invited us, will afford the warring nations of Europe the opportunity to rebuild their fortunes. At home and abroad, the American business man will find himself engaged in a competition more energetic than he has ever known before.

There is no occasion for me to draw a picture of what a period of contraction would mean to the country; but the effects of this contraction would touch not the manufacturer alone, but would ramify through natural channels into every line of activity, into every field of endeavor, and effect with equal loss the laborer and the banker, the mechanic and the merchant.

There is a way, a clear way and a straight way, for the United States to avoid the economic dangers of to-morrow. The loss of markets, which we can now foresee, may be counterbalanced by the creation of new markets. The future prosperity of the nation may be assured by seizing the present opportunity to create new and permanent markets for American goods in every quarter of the globe.

With the rest of the world sharing our domestic markets with us after the war, we must arrange to share foreign markets with the rest of the world. We must make ready now to put American products into Europe, Asia, and South America, wherever the demand for our products exists or can be created.

To discuss the desirability of such a course is, I feel, academic. The big question is the possibility of accomplishing this result.

To doubt that it is possible is to doubt the initiative, the energy, and the will of the American nation. There may be difficulties in the way but they cannot surmount. The battle for world trade will be a battle between foreign producers who have been accustomed to paternal assistance from their Governments and American producers who have learned to stand upon their own legs and to win to the goal without fear and without favor.

The rest of the world is preparing for world wide competition after the war. Pushed by the goad of stern necessity, the people and the Government of every warring country are now maturing plans to recoup their fearful losses by entering into foreign trade as they never did before. No one expects that they will be able to start the wheels going the moment peace is restored, but for self preservation they cannot long delay in inaugurating some broad plan of world trade.

In England the various industries are beginning to organise for export under the stimulation of the British Board of Trade, which roughly corresponds with our own Department of Commerce. Practically every industry has been carefully investigated by committees, appointed through the Board of Trade, and recommendations have been made as to the precise form in which each separate industry should combine for overseas trade.

Quite apart from this governmentally inspired organization is the proposed British Manufacturers' Corporation, which has already been provisionally organized. This corporation is to consist of approximately 1 000 manufacturers, banded together for the general benefit of British foreign trade. The subscription, or dues, in this corporation is to be $1,000 a year, which will provide a fund of $1,000,000 annually. The object of this is to represent the British manufacturers through an agent in every principal city of the world. This agent is to transmit all manner of information to British manufacturers, and co-operate, in his particular field, with the private agents of each British firm.

In addition to these two organizations is the British Trade Corporation, authorized by royal charter in 1917 with an authorized capital of $50 000,000. Under the charter of this corporation, it is to act as agent for the Government, or for any British banker, merchant, or shipper. It is to carry on business on its own account. It is to finance undertakings of every description in developing the trade of the British Empire in every part of world. That this trade corporation is already fairly under way may be seen from the fact that it has made its first annual report, showing a gross profit of $85,000.

Supplementing these organisations at home is the Empire Producers' Association, which is an organization of the producers of raw materials throughout the British possessions. The purpose of this Empire Producers' Association is to control the raw products of England's far-flung colonies in order to give preferential supplies of raw materials to British industries in the period following the war.

So much for private British enterprise. The activity of the British Government along the same lines is no less sweeping. The Board of Trade has been reorganized, with a particular eye to developing foreign commerce. The Department of Overseas Trade has been added to the Government, which comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has its own Parliamentary secretary and is headed by an official, appointed jointly by the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The commercial attaches formerly attached to the Foreign Office have been handed over to the new department, and the number of and activities of these attaches have been increased. The Imperial Trade Commissioners' Service, established by Lloyd George while president of the Board of Trade, has been extended. These Trade Commissioners represent the Dominions and crown colonies, in keeping England informed on openings for British trade.

In addition to the Department of Overseas Trade, a Ministry of Reconstruction has been established, one of whose chief functions is to have charge of commerce the war. The Minister now has in hand plans to reconvert 5,000 British factories at present making munitions, to direct a resumption of normal commerce, and to centralize the activities of the entire Government in hastening the resumption of British foreign trade.

From the fragmentary information available, it is apparent that Germany is already making desperate preparations to regain the place in world trade which she occupied before the war.

The Cartels or Trade Associations through which Germany built up her foreign trade have been maintained.

The proposal has been made that all these associations for foreign trade shall be consolidated into one central foreign trade institution with branches in all export centres.

The German chemical industry has been more closely united than ever before, and the German Steel Syndicate has worked out plans for the consolidation of all the iron and steel industries of Germany.

In fact, Germany has gone so far along this line that protests have been heard in many quarters against the practical elimination of all individual effort.

More than one million tons of marine shipping have been booked by German shipbuilding concerns during the war. Subsidies are to be continued, and the routing and loading of all German vessels are to be placed under the absolute control of the German Government.

The Imperial Industry of Economics was created in April 1, 1917, to bring together all Germany's social and economic problems under one head, for what is known in Germany as the "transitional" period after the war.

From the evidence on hand it is clear that Germany intends to restrict her import of practically everything but raw materials, pool her production, and direct her entire energies to restoring her export trade.

In seeking new markets for American goods we shall have an abundance of competition. But if we recognize the opportunity that now is ours, if we take advantage of the possibilities that now open before us, we can be in a position to defy this competition and to make America one of the foremost exporting countries of the world.

In the first place we have the money to finance our foreign operations. To-day we are the world's senior creditor nation. In the second place, we have in the Federal Reserve act, a credit machinery which gives the American manufacturer the means of competing upon equal terms with the manufacturer of any other country. Finally, for the first time since the iron ships of Great Britain drove the American clipper fleet from the seas, we now have in great measure, and will certainly have within a very short time, a merchant marine which can carry American products in American bottoms to the four corners of the globe. The rest is up to the American salesman, and with the equal opportunity that is now afforded him, and with proper organization behind him the American salesman, as we know him, can walk away from any salesman in the world.

There is one other thought I would leave with you. To prosecute this war, we have built and are still building in Washington a great co-operative machinery. We have attempted to gather the best brains and initiative of the country for a common effort in winning the war.

When the war is over the machine which has been constructed with so much labor should not be permitted to disappear. What will have proved a tremendous engine of war may well become a powerful instrument for the nation's peaceful progress. And I know no better use to which the nation may place the trained and co-ordinated instrument it now is shaping, than to employ it in assisting in assisting in the development of the nation's export trade.

With private manufacturers and governmental agencies working in harmony, the way should be easy. Where the nation's prosperity is at stake there is room for the united service of every American.

More Christian Science Chaplains.

Two more Christian Scientists, George B. Bonner and Arthur C. Whitney, Boston, have been commissioned as chaplains in the United States army for the duration of the war, with the rank of first lieutenant.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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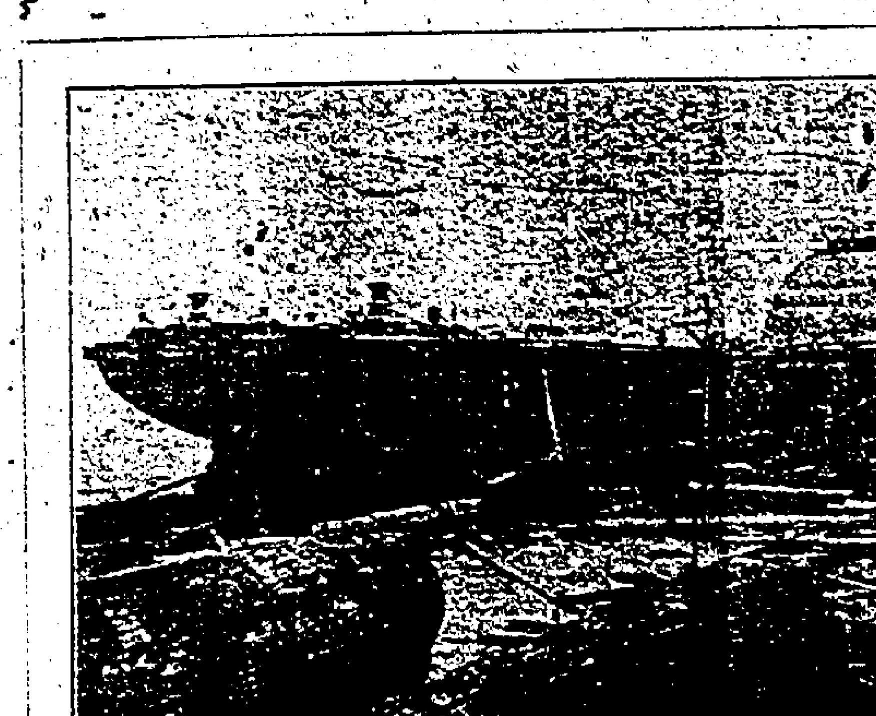

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THE PANAMA CANAL.

Increased Facilities.

Mr G. R. De Ycaza, Consul-General of Ecuador, writes to the *New York Evening Post*, as follows:—

Because of its geographical situation, north of South America, the Republic of Ecuador is to be especially favored by the opening of the Panama Canal. Unfortunately, the great war has retarded the looked-for immediate progress.

Ecuador is divided into four zones, viz: "Tierras calientes" (hot low lands); "tierras templadas" (temperate zone) or heights of 6,000 to 9,000 feet; "tierrasfrias" (cold zone) which includes the fertile prairies of Riobamba, Ambato, Latacunga and Quito situated at 9,000 and 10,000 feet above the sea level; "la nevada," or the snow capped Andes of which mountains and craters the most important are the Chimborazo (20,498 feet), Cotopaxi (19,613 feet), Pichincha, Tungurагua, Altar, etc.

"La zona caliente" (hot lands), comprises the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabi, Guayas and El Oro, in other words that part of the coast bathed by the Pacific Ocean within several hundred miles of the Panama Canal.

The possibility of a direct intercourse with the manufacturing centres located in the eastern part of the United States is highly significant to Ecuador, seeing that since the outbreak of the European war, its import as well as export trade has virtually trebled.

Ecuador imports from the United States the following commodities: Hog's lard, flour, seeds, iron nails, matches and small knives, typewriters, basins and tanks, baths and accessories, metal bedsteads, polished marbles, candles, baby carriages, whiskey, fencing, iron, manufactures, munitions of war, automobiles, refrigerators, pianos, liquors, industrial machinery, gasolene, kerosene, refined petroleum, electric bulbs and lamps, kitchen utensils, agricultural implements, etc., etc., and exports at the present time to said market the greater part of its cocoa, rubber, ivory nuts, coffee, and other commodities, including the famous toquilla straw hats, erroneously called "Panamas" as no such hats have ever been manufactured in that country.

Ecuador's chief agricultural products are: Cocoa (representing the sixth part of the world's output), ivory nuts, rubber, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, quina bark, fruit, rice, timber, toquilla straw, vegetable wool, corn, mocora straw, cocoanuts, etc. The principal manufactured and mineral products include straw hats, gold in bars and powdered form, pan sugar, brandies, hides, sea salt, cigars and cigarettes, cotton and woolen fabrics, sole leather, shoes, beer, ice, food pastes, biscuits, matches and tiles.

Thanks to the different zones into which the country is divided, with temperatures ranging from 32 degrees to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the soil lends itself to the raising of all the various species of fruit, according to its greater or lesser elevation above the sea level. Because of this exceptional advantage and the fact that there are numerous rivers, streams and waterfalls, Ecuador offers a splendid field for cattle raising and similar pursuits.

Its mineral deposits have been so far but slightly developed. The country is rich in copper, gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, petroleum, and platinum. Sulphur is to be found in large quantities in the province of Pichincha and the Galapagos Islands. Only the gold mines at Zaruma province, El Oro, have been properly worked. Along practically the entire coast there are rich oil fields from which only small quantities of petroleum are being extracted, quantities so small as to be of no commercial importance. They shall be indeed abundantly repaid who will undertake to properly explore the sub-soil of those regions. Oil is likewise to be found of the Island of Puna and at the mouth of the Guayas River in the interior of the Republic where there are also coal deposits to be met with. Neither are being developed because of lack of communications.

The main railroad line is that which connects the cities of Guayaquil and Quito (a distance of 297 miles). However, other lines are at present being built.

Because of its splendid geographical position, its excellent climate, its unlimited virgin soil (covering four fifths of the national territory), its boundless natural resources and its proximity to the interoceanic canal Ecuador is bound to enter upon an era of unexampled prosperity as soon as the various economic elements are whipped into shape and industries established on a firm basis.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Straits Settlements Prosperity.

Nothing seems to turn the tide of prosperous progression of trade in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. It will come rather as a revelation to most people that the foreign trade of British Malaya is already greater than that of India a quarter of a century ago, and the trade goes on growing in spite of the war. Exports have expanded and will bring a like expansion in imports of manufactured articles which should greatly benefit British manufacturers when they are in a position to fill orders, and the present restrictions on trade, due to a state of war, are removed.—*L. & C. Express*

Bank Amalgamation.

The *Times* calls attention to the fact that amid all the recent banking amalgamations and working agreements between English banks themselves and between English banks and foreign banks, very little has been done in the way of working agreement between English banks and those of the Dominions. Colonial banking, by which, apparently, Eastern banking is also included, despite war restrictions, has continued to yield very profitable results, which are reflected in share quotations. Most of the shares of the Colonial banks are now above the mean price of July 27, 1914, instead of below it, as is the case with English bank's shares. The *Times* notes that National Bank of India shares have risen since the beginning of the year from 43½ to 60, an advance of 17 points over the pre-war quotation, and Chartered Bank of India shares at 77, or 12 points above the pre-war level. It might also have been noted that Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares are 89, against 84 pre-war, and Mercantile Bank of India are 34½, against 24½ pre-war. The point to note is that Colonial and Eastern bank shares have shown a greater power of recovery than English bank shares.

Russo-Japanese Trade.

In the earlier stages of the war trade between Japan and Russia was very active, with large exports of boots, metals, cotton textiles, and various other war supplies, while there was a considerable increase in imports of grain and beancake into Japan. Since the Revolution in Russia, however, there has been a great decline in Russo Japanese trade, especially in exports from Japan, owing to the suspension of Russian orders for war supplies. More recently exports from Japan have revived a little, but have been confined to requirements of Japanese residents in Vladivostok and neighbourhood. According to investigations made by the Russo-Japanese Society, and summarised by the *Japan Chronicle*, exports from Japan to Russia during June last amounted in value to Yen 3,885,412 and imports from Russia to Yen 164,959, exports exceeding imports by Yen 3,720,453. Compared with the preceding month, these figures show an increase of Yen 1,412,421 in exports, while a decrease of Yen 400,186 is shown in imports. Exports from the beginning of the year to the end of June amounted to Yen 9,507,591 and imports to Yen 2,264,132. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, this shows a decrease of no less than Yen 45,878,993 in exports, while imports show an increase of Yen 867,628. Now that Japan has despatched troops to Vladivostok, and both the authorities and private individuals are making efforts to extend Japanese trade in Siberia, it is expected that Russo Japanese business will show a revived activity.

The Feng Huang Shan Iron Mine.

In the House of Commons on June 27, Lord Robert Cecil, in a written reply to Sir Charles Hobhouse, who asked if a Japanese syndicate had secured an iron mining concession in the Yangtze River area, and whether this area had been reserved for British enterprise, and if so, "whether the British Ambassador or Foreign Office was consulted before the concession was asked for or granted," says:—"His Majesty's Government are aware that negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition by a Japanese syndicate of the Fenghuangshan iron mines near Nanking, but they have no official information that the negotiations have been concluded. The mines are situated in the Yangtze River area, which his Majesty's Government has always regarded as their special sphere of interest in China, in the sense that British subjects possess a prior claim to the favourable consideration by the Chinese authorities of applications which they make for industrial concessions in that region; but they are of opinion that neither British nor any other foreign claims to spheres of interest in China should be pressed so far as to be inconsistent with the principle of the open door. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative." Sir C. Hobhouse asked whether the Foreign Office would make representations to the Chinese Government as would ensure delay in the final grant of this concession until full consideration of British interests had been assured. Lord R. Cecil said he would consider that.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/7½
Demand	3/7 11/16
30 d/s.	3/7 13/16
60 d/s.	3/7 15/16
4 m/s.	3/8 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	156
T/T Japan	159
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	86½
T/T Java	176
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.89½
Demand, Paris	4.90

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/8⅞
4 m/s. D/P	3/9⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/9¼
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/9¼
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	87⅞
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	5.07
6 m/s. Francs	5.12
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	86⅝
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	174
Demand, Singapore	156
On Haiphong	1¼% prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	42½
Sovereign	5.45 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43
Bar Silver, per oz.	49½

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" 5	"	$1% prem.
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Kirin Tobacco Crop.

Owing to excessive rain this year, the crop of leaf tobacco, which forms one of the premier products in Kirin Province, has proved a disappointment. Insect ravages are also reported.

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NOTICES

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.		Every	15 min
8.00 " to 9.30 "		"	10 min
9.30 " to 10.00 "		"	15 min
10.30 " to 11.00 "		"	15 min
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m.		"	30 min
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "		"	10 min
1.45 " to 2.15 "		"	10 min
1.45 " to 2.15 "	Saturdays only	"	15 min
2.30 " to 4.00 "		"	30 min
2.30 " to 4.00 "	Saturdays only	"	15 min
4.00 " to 6.00 "		"	15 min
6.00 " to 8.00 "		"	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.		
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 min
10.30 " to 11.00 "	"	10 min
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	"	15 min
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	"	10 min
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 "	"	15 min
2.00 " to 5.30 "	"	15 min
5.30 " to 6.00 "	"	10 min
6.00 " to 7.00 "	"	15 min
7.00 " to 8.00 "	"	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up $1,250,000.)

[illegible]

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
—$15,000,000
Silver ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
H. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank and Parr's Bank Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kota Bharu
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius.)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.
55, Wall Street, New York.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,713,000.00
H. T. S. Green, President and General Manager.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.
FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore:
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon.
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.
CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE.
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Hongkong Branch, 9, Queen's Road Central,
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 24,300,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	and	Agencies
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Manila	[illegible]
Dairen	Nagasaki	[illegible]
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Harbin	New York	[illegible]
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	[illegible]
Kobe		Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in Two Sizes

Perfectos and Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This Advertisement is Issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

NOTICES.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday the 8th. day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Dated the 7th day of Sept., 1918.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS Term begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 9 A.M.

Hongkong, September 11th 1918.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that MR. H. A. CASTRO having been appointed Manager of our business at Hongkong, he is authorised to sign our firm name per procuration.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1918.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS ($3.) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM HONGKONG.

AVISO.

Cumprindo ao abaixo-assinado faser uma communicacao a Comunidade Portuguesa nesta colonia, e por este convocada uma reuniao da mesma comunidade no Club Lusitano, na Segunda-feira 16 do corrente, as 6 P.M., afim de se lhe faser a dita communicacao.

Pede-se a comparencia de todos.

O CONSUL,
Eduardo V. M. R. de Sousa.

Hongkong, 12 de Setembro de 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 387 & 181.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUDDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES IF DESIRED.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Trevise, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/1d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien.)

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

Tientsin—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

Haiphong, Saigon & Europe via Suez—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16th September.

Foochow—16th Sept., 9 a.m.

Saigon—16th Sept., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 17th September.

Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand—17th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits & Bangkok—17th Sept., 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—18th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday 17th Sept., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—18th Sept., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 19th September.

Philippine Islands & Formosa via Keelung—19th Sept., Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—19th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—19th Sept., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 20th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—20th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—20th Sept., 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.

Philippine Island, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via Victoria, B. C.—23rd Sept., Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Tientsin—23rd Sept., 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 13th, 11h. 45m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary and an area of relatively low pressure covers the China Sea. Belated returns from Japan indicate that the typhoon was still in the vicinity of the northern Loochoos at noon yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches Total since January 1st 80.36 inches against an average of 70.29 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, light to moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Sept. 13, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	„						
Tokio	„						
Kochi	„						
Nagasaki	„						
K'sgima	„						
Oshima	„						
Naha	„						
Iabi'jima	„						
Bonin Is.	„						
W'haiwei	6a	29.97	65	63	s	1	b
Hankow	„						
Ichang	„						
Kiukiang	„						
Changsha	„						
Shanghai	„	29.92	61	96	nnw	1	b
Gutzlaff	„	29.85	72	71	n	6	o
Sharp P.	„	29.78	80	74	w	1	b
Amoy	„	29.82	80	96	nw	2	o
Swatow	„						
Taihoku	5a	29.84	66	96		0	b
Taichu	„	29.81	64			0	b
Tainan	„	29.83	66		nne	2	b
Koshun	„	29.78	72			0	b
P'dores	„	29.81	77		nne	4	b
Canton	6a	29.84	77	82	n	2	b
H'kong	„	29.80	80	70	ne	1	b
Gap Rock	„	29.80			e	3	c
Macao	„	29.81	79	85	nne	1	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	„						
Hoihow	„						
Phulien	7a	29.86	77	84	ese	2	r
Tourane	„	29.81	77		nnw	2	o
C. St. J.	„	29.82	77		ssw	2	b
Aparri	6	29.80	77	91		0	o
Dagupan	„						
Manila	„	29.82	79	93	sw	4	o
Legaspi	„	29.82	77	89	sw	2	o
Tacloban	„	29.85	73	94		0	o
Iloilo	„	29.85	79	89	sw	2	o
Surigao							
Guam	4.20	29.78			ne	2	o
Labuan	6	29.83	78	91	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 13, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 9 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.80	29.81
Temperature	88	80	88
Humidity	58	70	57
Wind Direction	E.	N.E.	W.
„ Force	2	1	2
Weather	o	b	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 12th 88
Lowest „ „ „ 13th 79

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 13, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th Sept. to 15th Sept.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	Height. ft. in.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	Height. ft. in.
Mon.	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues.	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	11	[illegible]	4.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur.	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		No inferior	High	Mor. Low	W.
Sat.	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		No inferior	High	Mor. Low	W.
Sun.	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		No inferior	High	Mor. Low	W.

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episodes one and two.

Harold Lloyd in

LOVE, LAUGH, and LATHER.

BRITISH GAZETTE, No. 462,

Etc., Etc.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tokwawan, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1358	Adjoining Kowloon Marine Lot No. 73, Tokwawan.	As	per	sale	plan	41,910	356	6416

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Laichikok New Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
	New Kowloon Inland Lots No. 150 and 191	Near New Kowloon Marine Lot No. 8 Laichikok	As	per	sale	plan	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000

LADIES RECREATION CLUB.

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES TOURNAMENT

To be played during October.

Entries close September 30th.

MIXED DOUBLES AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

On SATURDAY September, 30th.

Entries close September 25th.

W. WILKINSON,
Hon. Sec. L. R. C.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION of SPORTING GUNS.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th Sept., 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

2 12-bore Midland Gun Co's Double Barrel Hammerless Guns (with leather case.)

2 16-bore Midland Gun Co's Double Barrel Hammerless Guns (with leather case.)

2 20-bore Midland Gun Co's Double Barrel Hammerless Guns (with leather case.)

12 12-bore Stevens Double Barrel Hammerless Guns.

9 16-bore Stevens Double Barrel Hammerless Guns.

1 12-bore Parkers Double Barrel Hammerless Gun.

1 Greener 310 Rifle suitable for game or target, fitted with peep and vernier sights.

N.B.—With two exceptions the above are brand new.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street,

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"
Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 10'
together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc.

N.B. The above have been salved from the s.s. *Hongkong*, and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view,—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

DIOCESAN GIRLS SCHOOL KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will re-open on WEDNESDAY morning, September 18th.

Boarders return on TUESDAY, September 17th.

An Assistant—MISTRESS is required for Upper School Work, and Class-singing.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.